The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1874. VOL. 89.—NO. 139.

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The Kansas Republican State Convention will be held on the 26th of August.

—John L. Cadwalader, of New York, has been confirmed as Assistant Secretary of State.

—Judge Richard W. Walker, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Alabama, and a leading citizen of North Alabama, died at Huntsville yesterday.

—Major Chas. S. Stevenson, General Forest's Chief Quartermaster during the war, and since collector of internal revenue in North Mississippi, died at Holly Springs, Tenn., on Tuesday.

—The ninety-ninth aniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill was very generally but quietly observed in Boston on Wednesday. The custom house, postoffice and many business houses closed at noon.

—The Governor of Kansas has received a telegram from Dodge City, asking for arms to defend the citizens of that vicinity against hostile Indians, who are said to be killing people within ten miles of Dodge City.

—At New Orleans the Grand Jury has found a true bill against Henry J. Frisbee, United States Commissioner, for extorting money from Wm. Morrison, master of the British ship Adrian, as pretended dues and fees.

—The crops in southern and western Kentucky are suffering severely from a long continued drouth. Only very slight rains have fallen for two months. The best advices received indicate that not more than one-third of the usual crop of tobacco will be reaped.

—At Providence, R. I., on Tuesday afternoon, four or five little boys, *en route* for school, opened a doctor's medicine case they found in his carriage. Some kind of poison was taken, probably morphine, and distributed among them. The result is, one Willie Burns, aged four years, is dead, and several others in peril.

—Some unknown person or persons attempted to throw the Atlantic Express on the Michigan Central Railroad from the track, near Dearborn, last Tuesday night. They unspiked and removed two rails from the track. Fortunately, a freight train running ahead of the Atlantic Express came along, and the locomotive and fourteen cars were di tched.

—Indications point to a war in Toledo, Ohio, on the Bible in the public school question. The following was offered last night in the Board of Education: "That reading from any version of a book commonly known as the Bible, the singing of hymns commonly known as religious hymns, and the religious act commonly known as prayer, shall not hereafter be any part of the exercises in any of the schools under the control of this Board, and are hereby prohibited."

OUR TIDIOUTE LETTER.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

TIDIOUTE, June 15, 1874.

Times are so dull that there is nothing to write about, so for want of anything more interesting I will open on the greasy fluid question. If something don't soon turn up the producers will have to turn their drilling tools into corn hoes and scalping knives, and go to raising potatoes and killing potato bugs, and while they have their hands in they had better take care of the Standard Oil Co.

Notwithstanding the numbers of dry holes that are struck weekly, and the numbers of small wells that are turning up where spouters were effected, in the face of all these drawbacks prices are dropping, and bankruptcy stares the producers in the face while the bears laugh and grow fat.

In my last I spoke of the fight going on with the saloonists in the county courts for selling tanglefoot in our town; times are hard and money scarce, but the saloonists did nobly; they left in the hands of the court for the benefit of the school fund quite a nice sum of (ducats) Wiggins deposited $150 and costs, Hadley $125 and costs, and others like amounts.

The saloonists are a very busy hardworking set of men; while waiting round the courthouse for their cases to be called up, they kept up a steady thinking of how they could make new drinks that would not be at war with the local option laws. The thought dawned upon them that apple-tree bark made into bitters might answer their purpose, and as Dr. Shugart was the prime mover in the temperance cause and head Mogul in the prosecution they took the bark from off five of his best apple trees, the bitters compounded was a hard dose for the doctor but he took it without a grimace. Three hundred dollars reward is now offered for the patentee of those apple bark drinks, and like the Indian's gun, that little bit of revenge may cost more than it comes to.

The Union school closes on the 17th for the summer, and on the 18th the young ladies and gentlemen propose to celebrate their vacation with a pic-nic at Irvington. You can imagine the broadsides of love glances that will be fired off on that eventful day besides the soft nothings that will be quoted in which the "new comer" will take a prominent. B. F.

OIL NEWS.

The Production of Various Wells—Petroleum Report for May.

A dispatch to the Oil City *Derrick* from Millerstown, of June 16, says, McKinney & Galley's well No. 11, on the Hemphill tract is doing only one hundred and twenty barrels. The Bennett well, on the eastern belt, just below town, is doing three hundred barrels. Galley's new strike, within the borough limits, is doing one hundred and eighty barrels. The Hoch & Shannon well, on the Boyle farm, eastern belt, is still doing one hundred and eighty barrels. The wells are stuck in two of Captain Grace's wells in town. All the wells on the streams frontnear are conceded failures. The limits of the tiers are territory is becoming well defined, producing wells are going up, hardly any new

From Petrolia we learn that the Daniel Evans well No. 24, on the Dougherty farm, struck the third sand Saturday evening, and is flowing one hundred barrels. The Smith & Backus well, on the McDermot farm, a north-sander, commenced flowing strong. It is good for two hundred barrels the first twenty-four hours. The Tack & Moorhead well, on the Lupher farm, struck the third sand, and is flowing fifteen barrels an hour. The J. D. Lupher well, on the Blaney farm, is doing two hundred and twenty-five barrels. The Schriber & Co. well No. 1, on the McCafferty farm, is doing two hundred and fifty barrels. The Schriber & Co. well No. 2 is flowing two hundred barrels. The Reed well, on the M. Storey farm, is down to six barrels. It started ten days ago at two hundred and fifty barrels. The Greenley & Wilson well, on the McDermot farm, is flowing one hundred and sixty barrels.

PETROLEUM REPORT FOR MAY.

Mr. S. H. Stowell has issued his report of the stocks, shipments and production of petroleum for the month of May last. From this report we learn that the average daily production during the month was 26,121 barrels, or a decrease from April of 827 barrels. The total stock on hand in the oil region at the close of May was 2,503,246 barrels, a decrease during the month of 120,288 barrels. The total shipments amounted to 899,026 barrels, an increase of 85,618 barrels.—*Titusville Courier.*

WOOL ITEMS.

THE new wool clip in this county is being taken up pretty fast. Forty-five cents is the general price it is going off at, though some has been sold in the eastern part of the county at forty-seven cents.—*Washington Republican.*

THE wool market has been extremely active during the past week, the sales being large. The prices range from 45 to 50 cents, and holders, considering these prices very good, seem disposed to sell their entire lots. O. Byers and J. W. Mick, of this place, have purchased between five and six thousand pounds within the past few days.—*Sharpsville (Mercer County) Advertiser.*

AS YET we hear of few or no sales taking place in Washington county. Holders are firm and buyers quite chary. Mr. Oliver Lacock, of West Bethlehem township, was offered forty-seven and a half cents for his clip last week, but did not sell. His wool is about an average in quality of the Washington county clip. This offer is three to five cents higher than last year's rates.—*Washington Observer.*

ONE DAY last week we noticed a wool buyer with a long nine toby between his teeth, and astride of a first-rate horse, attempting to buy wool at forty-five cents. In the effort we saw him make, however, he was not successful, as the grower asked the even half dollar, which price, by the way, seems to be that very generally demanded by wool raisers hereabouts, and the purchaser who first concludes to pay this figure will have the refusal of the greasy part of the staple in our county. This was the feeling some weeks ago, and we believe it still maintains.—*Waynesburg Messenger.*

OHIO ITEMS.

THE following Ohio Postmasters have been nominated by the President: George W. Raff, at Napoleon; John Hopley, Bucyrus; James B. Stone, Akron.

ROBERT DUNLAP, who was recently convicted of murder in the second degree, at Columbus, received his sentence Monday. Judge Bingham pronounced the sentence upon him of imprisonment for life in the penitentiary. He listened to it without a word of reply.

TWO BOYS, brothers, by the name of Mefford, aged fifteen and seventeen years, were drowned in the river Sunday afternoon, about two miles below Ripley, while bathing. The younger brother, it appears, had got beyond his depth, when the elder went to his rescue. Both sank together. The bodies were recovered.

JOHN DURBAN, aged about twenty-five years, son of E. S. Durban, of the New Castle Courant, was drowned in the Shenango, Tuesday of last week, while bathing.

FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

The Bill for a New Marine Hospital at Pittsburgh Passed.

The Postoffice Appropriation Bill Disposed of.

An Amendment to Restore the Franking Privilege Rejected.

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1874.

SENATE.

The Boundary Question.

Mr. HAMLIN called up the House bill to ascertain the possessory rights of the Hudson Bay Company and other British subjects within the limits which were the subject of the award of the Emperor of Germany under the treaty of Washington, May 8, 1871, and for other purposes.

Relief for a Collector.

Mr. SCHURZ then called up the House bill for the relief of James A. McCallap, late Collector of the district. Passed.

Pittsburgh Marine Hospital.

Mr. SCOTT called up the House bill to provide for the sale of the present United States Marine Hospital site, and the purchase of a new site and the erection thereon of a new marine hospital in Pittsburgh, Pa. Passed.

The Tariff Bill.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported the House tariff bill, with sundry amendments, and said it was manifest that the bill could not be passed in the shape in which it came from the House. The Committee on Finance had added no new matter to it, but proposed to strike out various sections, one of which was that imposing a tax on the sale of coin, bonds and other securities. If the Senate intended to pass the bill this session, it should be taken up to-morrow or next day. Placed on the calendar.

Northern Pacific Railroad.

Mr. PRATT said that at the instance of an old friend, a citizen of Ohio, formerly a member of this body, and once ex-presiding officer, he desired to call up the Senate bill to amend the act in relation to the survey of certain lands granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad. He said the charter of that road provided that a certain quantity of land on each side of the road should be conveyed to the road. Some ten millions of dollars were due under this clause, but had been withheld by the Government on account of a clause in the sundry appropriation bill of 1870, which required the cost of the survey to be paid by the company. This proviso was in direct contravention to the original charter, and why it was put in an appropriation bill he was at a loss to understand. Passed without amendment.

Reclamation of Land.

Mr. ALCORN (Mississippi) called up the House bill to provide for the appointment of a commission of engineers to investigate and report upon a permanent plan for the reclamation of the alluvial basin of the Mississippi river subject to inundation. Passed.

A Voice from Workingmen.

Mr. OGLESBY presented a memorial of 500 workingmen of Chicago asking for the restoration of the ten per cent. duty on iron and steel, and free banking. Referred.

Navy Yards and Hospitals.

Mr. CRAGIN, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back a resolution instructing that committee to inquire into the expediency of reducing the number of navy yards and naval hospitals, with a resolution directing the committee to continue their investigation during the recess, and that they be authorized to visit the navy yards and naval hospitals on the Atlantic coast, and that the Secretary of the Navy furnish facilities for the committee to visit the navy yards and hospitals. Agreed to.

Relief for the Overflowed Districts.

Mr. ALCORN, from the Select Committee on Mississippi Levees, reported a bill for the relief of the overflowed levee districts in Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana. Placed on the calendar.

Postoffice Appropriation.

The morning hour expired, and the Chair called up the unfinished business, being the Postoffice Appropriation bill, the pending question being an amendment by Mr. Morrill, (Vt) to the amendment of Mr. Frelinghuysen, providing that that amendment shall apply only to documents ordered to be printed by either House of Congress previous to the passage of the act.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN accepted the amendment, and the question then recurred on his amendment as amended, which dispenses with the prepayment resiquite, and provides that public documents may be sent through the mails at a rate of postage not to exceed twenty-five cents for each volume, to be paid by the person receiving the same, and authorizes the Postmaster General to sell, after thirty days, all public documents which have accumulated.

Mr. COOPER moved to amend by striking out the clause providing that the rate of postage shall not exceed twenty-five cents per volumes, and also a provision allowing the Postmaster General to sell such documents after thirty days. Rejected.

Mr. THURMAN moved to amend so as to provide that the Congressional Record should go through the mails free.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.) moved to lay the amendment of Mr. Frelinghuysen on the table.

The motion of Mr. Morrill to lay on the table was rejected—yeas 19, nays 31.

The amendment of Mr. Thurman was modified so as to allow the Congressional Record or any part thereof to go free upon being stamped with the words "Congressional Record" upon the wrapper. Agreed to—yeas 28, nays 22.

The question recurring on the amendment of Mr. Frelinghuysen as amended, it was agreed to—yeas 33, nays 26.

Mr. RAMSEY submitted an amendment to that of Mr. Sherman adopted yesterday so as to provide that so much of the act as fixes the rate of postage on newspapers and periodicals shall not take effect until the 1st of January next. Agreed to.

Mr. ROBERTSON submitted an amendment that the act entitled "An act to abolish the franking privilege" and the same is hereby repealed, and the franking privilege as the same existed prior to the passage of that act be and the same is hereby restored. Rejected—yeas 17, nays 34.

Yeas—Messrs. Alcorn, Carpenter, Dennis, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Harvey, Hitchcock, Kelly, Merrimon, Norwood, Patterson, Pease, Ransom, Robertson, Sprague, Stevenson, and Tipton—17.

Nays.—Messrs. Allison, Bogy, Boreman, Boutwell, Buckingham, Chandler, Clayton, Conkling, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hager, Hamilton (Md.), Hamlin, Lewis, McCreery, Mitchell, Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt.), Morton, Oglesby, Pratt, Ramsey, Sargent, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Stewart, Stockton, Thurman, Wadleigh, Washburn, West and Windom—34.

An amendment proposed by the Committee on Appropriations providing that postage shall hereafter be prepaid on all mailable matter at the time of mailing, and all acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed," was withdrawn, but of Mr. Sherman adopted yesterday taking the place of it.

Mr. STEVENSON moved to amend so as to provide for the printing of three hundred thousand copies of the Agricultural Reports, three hundred thousand for the use of the House of Representatives, seventy-five thousand for the use of the Senate, and twenty-five thousand for the Commissioner of Agriculture, and that the same shall be allowed to go through the mails free, with the official stamp of the Agricultural Department on the wrapper as to the contents thereof.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN submitted an amendment to strike out the provision in the amendment of Mr. Stevenson allowing to go free through the mails. Rejected.

The amendment of Mr. Stevenson was then rejected—yeas 27, nays 27.

The bill was then reported to the Senate and the amendments made in Committee of the Whole agreed to. The bill was then read the third time and passed.

Southern Claims.

Mr. SCOTT moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the payment of claims allowed by the Southern Claims Commission. Agreed to—yeas 40, nays 15.

Pensions.

Mr. SARGENT, from the Conference Committee on the Pension Appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to. By the terms of the report the House agreed to the Senate amendment, which fixes the fee of pension agents at twenty-five cents for preparing vouchers and administering oaths.

Revised Statutes.

Mr. STEVENSON introduced a bill prohibiting the publication in newspapers of the revised statutes of the United States. Passed.

Legislative Appropriation Bill.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.), from the conference committee on the Legislative, Judicial and Executive appropriation bill, made a report. In reply to a question from Mr. Anthony, he said the bill as agreed upon by the conference increased the salaries of several employes of the House. In regard to the Congressional Printer, the present occupant of that office remained an officer of the Senate as at present, but when a vacancy occurs in that office it shall be filled by the appointment of the President. The clerical force in the departments cut down by the House had been largely restored; nevertheless there was a reduction of over $100,000 as compared with the bill when reported to the Senate by the Committee on Appropriations.

The report was agreed to.

After discussion, the bill was laid over till to-morrow.

Bills Passed.

The following bills were called up and passed:

The Senate bill to provide for the establishment of an international commission of marriage powers to lay down ocean courses for steam vessels, and otherwise provide for increased safety of sea travel.

The House bill repealing all revenue tax on savings banks having no capital and where investments are made solely for the benefit of depositors.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Preserving Ballots for Congressmen.

Mr. THOMAS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to preserve the ballots cast at and all papers connected with the elections of members of Congress. He moved to suspend the rules and pass it. Rejected.

Revised Statutes.

Mr. POLAND moved to take up and pass the Senate bill prohibiting the publication of the revised statutes in newspapers at the expense of the United States. Agreed to.

International Arbitration.

Mr. WOODFORD moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution for a conference of all civilized powers for the establishment of an international system of arbitration whereby matters in dispute between Governments may be adjusted by arbitration, and without recourse to war. Agreed to.

District of Columbia.

Mr. WILSON (Ind.) Chairman of the Committee on the investigation of the affairs of the District of Columbia, called up the bill reported from the joint committee yesterday for the government of the District of Columbia.

Mr. BECK intimated that he wished to offer an amendment to reduce the rate of taxation from 3 to 2 per cent. in the city of Washington, and from $2.50 to $2 in Georgetown, and in the District generally to $1. The rates proposed, he said, would amount to confiscation in many cases.

Mr. FORT wished to have the bill amended so as to make personal property taxable.

Mr. CHIPMAN, the Delegate from the District, protested against the destruction of the District Government without its representative having any opportunity to offer amendments. This bill bound the District hand and foot.

Mr. WILSON moved the previous question on the passage of the bill. Seconded—91 to 75.

The main question was then ordered—yeas 134, nays 111—and the bill passed by a vote of 216 yeas to 22 nays.

Arbitration Instead of War.

Mr. ORTH, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the following resolution, which was adopted without discussion:

WHEREAS, War is at all times destructive of the material interests of the people, demoralizing in its tendencies, and at variance with enlightened public sentiment, and

WHEREAS, Differences between nations should in the interest of humanity and fraternity be adjusted, if possible, by international arbitration, therefore

Resolved, That the people of the United States, being devoted to a policy of peace with all mankind enjoying its blessings, and hoping for its permanence and its universal adoption, hereby, through their representatives in Congress, recommend such arbitration as a national substitute for war, and they further recommend to the treaty-making power of the Government to provide, if practicable, that hereafter in treaties to be entered into between the United States and foreign powers war shall not be declared by either of the contracting parties against the other until efforts shall have been made to adjust all alleged causes of the difficulty by impartial arbitration.

Impeachment of Judge Durell.

Mr. WILSON (Ind.), from the Judiciary Committee, made a report in the impeachment case of Judge Durell, of Louisiana, with resolutions, first, that Judge Durell be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors; second, that a committee of two be appointed by the House to go to the Senate, and in the name of the House of Representatives impeach him, and inform the Senate that the House will in due time exhibit particular articles of impeachment and make good the same and demand that the Senate make an order for the appearance of Judge Durell to answer such impeachment; and, third, that a committee of seven be appointed to prepare articles of impeachment, with power to send for persons and papers, and to take testimony.

Mr. TREMAIN presented a minority report, signed by Messrs. himself, Frye, Cessna and Ward (Ills.), dissenting from the conclusions of the majority of the committee, and recommending that all proceedings against Judge Durell be discontinued.

THE CAPITAL.

The Amendatory Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1874.

The Amendatory Tariff Bill.

The House tariff bill is amended by the Senate Finance Committee in the following particulars: The act is to take effect on the 1st of July, 1874. The words "in value" are inserted in the silk section to determine the dutiable rate of silk mixed goods. The duty on still wines is made 40 cents per gallon in casks and $1.60 per dozen in cases. Two per cent. allowance for breakage and leakage is stricken out. Hops are stricken out, leaving the duty at the present rate. Chromate and bi-chromate of potassa 4 cents per pound, instead of 4½, as fixed by the House; macaroni and vermicelli, 2 cents per pound, instead of 3 and 5; tin plates 1 1-10, instead of 1¼ per pound. The provision permitting the return of empty grain bags free of duty is stricken out. Peas exclusively for seed purposes and quicksilver are stricken from the free list.

The Committee on Finance propose to strike out the section allowing growers of tobacco to sell one hundred dollars' worth a year directly to consumers without paying the tax; also the section taxing one-twentieth of one per cent. all sales of coin, stocks, bonds, bullion, etc.

Proposed Pacific Railroad Investigation.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads today directed their subcommittee, heretofore charged with the collation of the law and facts bearing on Luttrell's proposition for an investigation of the Central Pacific Railroad matters, to make a report in writing to the full committee as soon as possible, in order to enable them to determine this session whether it is advisable to recommend said investigation.

Local Taxation of Land Grants.

The Senate Railroad Committee to-day authorized Messrs. Stewart, Howe and Hitchcock to prepare such amendments as they may agree upon, and report to the Senate the House bill providing for local taxation of all lands granted to Pacific railroads. It is understood the bill is to be amended so as to merely require that patents shall be issued to the companies for all lands to which they are entitled.

A Treaty Terminated.

The President has approved the joint resolution providing for the termination of the treaty between the United States and his Majesty the King of Belgium, concluded at Washington on July 17th, 1858.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 8 P. M., June 17, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Middle States, partly cloudy weather, northwest to southwest winds, slight changes in temperature and rising barometer.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, partly cloudy weather, light rain near the coast, light to gentle winds, stationary or rising temperature, and continued high barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, generally clear weather, winds shifting to westerly and southerly, high temperature, and slowly falling barometer.

For the lake regions and Northwest, partly cloudy and warm weather, winds shifting to southeast and southwest, and slowly falling barometer.

The lower Missouri river will rise slowly during Thursday.

Daily Bulletin.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, June 17, 1874, 10:48 P. M.

The weather at Cairo was clear, thermometer 76; Cincinnati, clear, thermometer 73; Indianapolis, Ind., clear, thermometer 75; Louisville, Ky., clear, thermometer 75; Fort Gibson, clear, thermometer 75; Leavenworth, Kan., clear, thermometer 75; Louisville, Ky., clear, thermometer 72; Memphis, Tennessee, clear, thermometer 76; Nashville, Tenn., clear, thermometer 78; Pittsburgh, clear, thermometer 67; Shreveport, clear, thermometer 80; St. Louis, clear, thermometer 75; LaCrosse, Wisconsin, clear, thermometer 75; St. Paul, Minn., clear, thermometer 71; Vicksburg, Miss., clear, thermometer 79; Yankton, D. C., clear, thermometer 74.

GEO. H. ROHR, Observer.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES

June Frost and Rise in the River.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

In your issue of the 2nd inst., we stated that a considerable uneasiness existed in the minds of some farmers, whether a June frost was liable to occur during the present month. We stated, that such an event could only occur from the 12th to the 14th; and that previous to, or after, the foregoing dates, frost was absolutely impossible.

Our prediction has been fully verified, it being quite warm and sultry previous to the 12th, being quite cold on the 12th and 13th, moderating by the 14th, and by the 15th being again quite warm, there being hot sultry weather with thunder and rain on the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 11th.

As our predictions are positive, involving as yet a little hazard and no little time, we felt like omitting the particular days in which it might rain, as we knew, how many "rainy days and how many dry days," we must have known what days it would rain, &c. To make a statement of either of the foregoing, without any knowledge of when it would rain, &c., would be prevarication, or a pretending to know, by making a statement that would suit under almost any conceivable circumstance, being utterly useless, as no one could tell by such a prediction, when it would either rain, or do anything else.

Under the foregoing circumstances we have felt like being drawn out to say whether the river will be in stage for coal boats, during the present month. In the first place, little rain may be anticipated previous to the 20th inst., but cloudy with changeable winds and weather, will prevail. The river during the present week gradually falling.

The river will commence rising by the 21st and continue rising till the 27th, by which time it may be anticipated to be in pretty good stage, say from 9 to 10 feet.

Rain is probable for about six days in succession, or from the 21st to the 29th, with hot, sultry weather to the end of the month, and occasional thunder gusts. SMITH.

Pittsburgh, Tuesday, June 16th.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

POLITICAL.

Republican State Conventions.

The Finance Question in the Issue.

More Paper Money and Free Banking Demanded in Indiana.

Illinois Also in Favor of Free Banking.

Resumption of Specie Payments Wanted in Vermont.

Indiana Republican State Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 17.—The Republican Convention was called to order at ten A. M. by Wm. Wallace, Chairman of the State Central Committee, and was permanently organized by the election of Gen. Benj. Harrison, of Indianapolis, as President, with one Vice President for each Congressional district.

After the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions, the Convention proceeded to the nomination of a ticket for State officers, with the following result: Secretary of State, W. W. Curry; Auditor of State, Jas. A. Wildman; Treasurer of State, John B. Glover; Attorney General, Jas. C. Denny; Judge of Supreme Court, Andrew L. Osborn. All are the present incumbents, and were nominated by acclamation.

A ballot was then cast for a candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, resulting in the re-election of John M. Bloss.

Hon. R. W. Thompson, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, then made the following report:

The Republican party appeals with pride and confidence to its past history in proof of fidelity to principles and its consistent discharge of duty to the country in peace and war. Those principles and the measures growing out of them have been stamped with the public approval. There is no taint of suspicion now resting upon its honor as a party. It has conducted public affairs that at the last Presidential election one of its party was accepted as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, thereby leaving that party no other hope of further success than may be found in a return to its original and abandoned organization and negative hostility to measures it has solemnly approved. It recognizes the fact that diversities of individual opinion will exist in reference to the details of public policy, and does not seek or expect a precise agreement among its number is all such details. Unity in fundamental principles is all that can reasonably be expected in a country like this, where the people are capable of intelligent thought. Unlike the Democratic party, it lays no claims to political infallibility, but it does claim that it has shown itself both ready and competent to resist all wrong and oppression, to restrain injustice, to remove the public ills when they are found to exist, to condemn the conduct of faithless and dishonest public agents, and to detect and expose abuses in the administration of the Government, even when practised by its professed supporters. It has never failed in the work of reform when shown to be necessary. No offender detected in corruptions has escaped its condemnation, no matter what party services he may have rendered. It has never endeavored to defeat the public will, but regards the people, and not mere party organization, as the primary source of all political power. By the Credit Mobilier investigation, its repeal of the salary grab, by the abolition of the corrupting money system and of the Sanborn contract, it has shown how readily it pays obedience to the public judgment. By its searching investigation into abuses in the District of Columbia, and its prompt condemnation of the administrative officers, it has demonstrated its unabated hostility to the demoralizing doctrine that to the victors belong the spoils of office, and having thus secured a record which defies impeachment, and brought the country into its present condition of peace and prosperity, by measures which no party is responsible enough to assail, it has left no practical differences to be settled except upon mere questions of administrative policy; and yet it is a progressive party, wedded to no class and the special interests of no class. But as the party of the people, it puts its policy to each step in the progress of those developments which mark the advancing eras of our prosperity.

The Republicans of Indiana, therefore, assembled in State Convention, do hereby declare their unalterable determination to adhere to all the fundamental principles of the Republican party in so far as the future condition of the country shall require their enforcement. As the Union remains unbroken, and the people of all the States are again bound together as brethren by a common destiny and under a common flag, we favor such measures as shall develop the material resources of every portion of it, secure to all of every class and condition full protection in all the just rights of person and property, remove all the acerbities of the past and perpetuate the nation as the model Republic of the world.

Second. We recognize that as the true policy of government which shall harmonize all the diversified interests and pursuits necessarily existing in a country of such vast extent as ours, and as this can be done only by so directing legislation as to secure just protection and reward to every branch of industry, we are in favor of giving precedence to those measures which shall recognize agricultural and mechanical pursuits as entitled to the amplest protection and the fullest development, of putting a stop to the large grants of the public domain to railroad corporations, and reserving it for settlement and cultivation, of improving the navigation of our great inland rivers, of securing cheap transportation and profitable markets for the products of agricultural and manufacturing labor, of encouraging such industries as will bring the producer and the consumer in the neighborhood of each other, and thus to establish mutual relations between them and those engaged in commerce and the transportation of property, adjusting the relations between capital and labor in order that each may receive a just and equitable share of profits, and of holding those in the possession of corporate wealth and privileges in strict conformity to law, so that by their combined influences the people of all the States may be bound together in the closest relations of peace and friendship, and in the common purpose of preserving the honor of the nation and developing the immense resources of every section of the Union, and of advancing the social and material prosperity of all its industrial and laboring classes.

Third. We are in favor of such legislation on the question of finances as shall make national banking free, and shall furnish the country with such an additional amount of currency as may be found necessary to meet the wants of the agricultural, industrial and commercial industries of the country, to be distributed between the sections according to population, and in such a way as is consistent with the credit and honor of the nation and with the possibility of permanently resisting all combinations of capital from controlling the currency of the country.

Fourth. We are in favor of such a revision of our patent right laws as shall destroy the oppressive monopoly incident to the present system, and shall regulate and control the manufacture, use and sale of patent right articles for the benefit alike of the inventor, consumer and manufacturer.

Fifth. That the Republican party continues to express its gratitude to the soldiers and sailors of the Republic for the patriotism, courage and self-sacrifice with which they gave themselves to the preservation of the country during the late civil war, and will especially recognize their services by favoring the extension from time to time, as the ability of the Government will permit, of the pension and bounty laws.

Sixth. In the opinion of this Convention, intemperance is an evil against which society has the right to protect itself, that our whole system of legislation throughout all the history of the State has asserted and maintained this right, and it cannot now be surrendered without yielding up that fundamental principle of American government which places the right to legislate in the hands of a majority; therefore we are in favor of such legislation as will give a majority of the people the right to determine for themselves in their respective towns, townships or wards whether the sale of intoxicating liquors for use as a beverage shall be permitted therein, and such as will hold the vender responsible for all damages resulting from such sales.

Seventh. We favor the enactment of a law limiting the power of township trustees, county commissioners and municipal authorities to assess taxes and increase township, county and municipal indebtedness.

Eighth. Insomuch as great abuses have grown up under our present system of fees and salaries, we demand such legislation as will reform the present system, and will regulate all fees and salaries as will allow no more than a fair and just compensation for services rendered.

Ninth. We look with pride and satisfaction upon our common school system, and regard its munificent fund as a sacred trust, to be carefully and honestly administered, so that all the children of the Statemay be educated in the duties of citizenship, and thereby become the better able to perpetuate our popular institutions, and whosoever shall seek to strike it down or to impair its usefulness will meet our ceaseless and unrelenting opposition.

Tenth. We have entire confidence in the integrity and honor of the President of the United States, and our Senators and Republican Representatives in Congress are entitled to our thanks for the zeal with which they have represented the principles of the Republican party during the present session of Congress, and the Republicans of Indiana view with especial pride and hearty approval the course of Senators Morton and Pratt and the fidelity and ability with which they have represented the sentiments of the people of this State.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted unanimously as the platform of the Convention.

Adjourned.

Illinois Republican State Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June 17.—The Republican State Convention met to-day, and effected a permanent organization by the election of Hon. E. M. Cullow, of this city, as President, with a Vice President from each Congressional district. The Convention proceeded to ballot for candidates for State Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction, and after several ballots nominated Thos. M. Ridgeway, of Gallatin, for State Treasurer, and W. B. Powell, of Kane, for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Hon. F. W. Palmer, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented the following platform:

We, the delegates and representatives of the Republican party of Illinois, declare the following to be substantially our political belief:

First. That emancipation and enfranchisement having been secured by the thirteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and by appropriate legislation for their enforcement, and equality of civil rights having been guaranteed by the fourteenth amendment, such guaranty should be enforced by appropriate statutes, so that the broad ægis of freedom and power may be over black and white citizens alike.

Second. That as one of the consequences of the late civil war about three hundred and eighty-two millions of dollars of non-interest bearing Treasury notes were issued to and are now held by the people as a safe and convenient currency, it would be unwise and inexpedient in the present financial condition of the people to attempt the policy of immediate cancellation of any portion of such Treasury notes.

Third. That the laws for the establishment of national banks having secured to the States and Territories the best systems of bank circulation ever before offered to the people, it should be no longer confided to a privileged class, but should be free to all alike, under general and equal laws, the aggregate volume of the currency to be regulated by the untrammeled laws of trade.

Fourth. That we reaffirm the declaration of the National Republican Convention of 1872 in favor of a return to specie payment at the earliest practicable day; that we are opposed to any increase in the amount of legal tender notes, and favor the gradual retirement of the same as the volume of national bank notes shall be increased.

Fifth. That we commend the measures which have passed the popular branch of Congress looking to the cheapening and perfection of inter-State railway transportation and the improvement of navigation at the mouth of the Mississippi river.

Sixth. That we are in favor of the amendment of the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of President and Vice President by a direct vote of the people, without the intervention of the Electoral College.

Seventh. That the Republican party proposes to respect the rights reserved by the people to themselves as carefully as the powers delegated by them to the State and Federal Governments, and it will aim to secure the rights and privileges of citizens without regard to nativity of creed, color or race, and to interference by law with the habits, tastes or customs of individuals, except to suppress licentiousness or to preserve the peace and safety of the citizens of the State.

Eighth. That while we accord to the railway companies of this State the fullest measure of property rights, we also demand for the people reasonable charges and rigid impartibility in the transportation of passengers and freights, such guarantees to be secured by appropriate State and National legislation.

Ninth. Relying upon the foregoing declaration of principles and policy, and upon the broad and clear record of the Republican party during its fifteen years of State and Federal administration, we appeal only more to that silent yet conclusive tribunal, the ballot box, confident that the people will endorse overwhelmingly the action of this representative Convention.

A long and exciting debate ensued during the consideration of the resolution, when the last sentence of the fourth resolution as reported by the committee was stricken out, and the whole was then adopted as amended.

Adjourned.

Speech by Senator Logan.

After the adjournment of the Convention, Gen. Logan, being called for, made a speech. He said he agreed with the first resolution, because it required the strong hand of the law to give the colored race the rights they were guaranteed by the Constitution. Without such laws their rights might be trampled on with impunity. The resolution on greenbacks was a good one and of great meaning. The cancellation of greenbacks meant wiping out only the currency with which debts might be paid and the business of the nation carried on. Gold and silver had been driven from circulation, and greenbacks were the agents in the hands of the people with which to discharge their obligations and pay their taxes. Until the country was able to discharge its obligations in hard money it would be wrong to deprive the people of the only medium of exchange they possessed. There was not gold and silver enough in the pockets of the whole Convention to pay a man's taxes. National banking currency should be made free, because it was a good currency, based on bonds of the Government, the faith of the Government being pledged to the redemption of the notes. As long as the Government was good the notes would be good. About two thousand men in the United States were enjoying the benefits of the national banking act, and they had a monopoly, which was contrary to the principles of a republican government. Banking should be free, and every man should be allowed to run a bank if he pleased. The business of the country, and not statutes, should measure the amount of currency. The United States had not two-thirds the amount of currency in proportion to its wealth and magnitude of any other civilized country.

When the country sold more than it bought, was not in debt to foreign countries, and the balance of trade was not against it, but in its favor, it could return to specie payments. They might return to specie payments to-morrow, but neither he nor any one else could say when they could resume and keep paying in specie. He believed the Legislatures should regulate the rates of fare on railroads in the States, but Congress should regulate the commerce between the States as provided by the Constitution.

Vermont Republican State Convention.

BURLINGTON, VT., June 17.—The Republican State Convention met to-day, and the candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Treasurer was held here to-day. The convention organized by the election of H. H. Powers as Chairman, Geo. R. Chapman and C. M. Stone Secretaries, with one Vice President from each Congressional District. Judge Beck was nominated for Governor, Lyman G. Hinekley for Lieutenant Governor, and John O. Page for Treasurer.

Resolutions were adopted affirming adhesion to the principles of the Republican party, declaring that it alone can be relied upon to maintain and preserve the great results of the overthrow of the rebellion, and that the cause of the Union and its noble defenders is sacred, and it ought to be kept in view as the pole star of the future progress of the republic; approving the administration of President Grant, strongly favoring the early resumption of specie payments, and thanking the President for his veto of the Sunday bill, and declaring that the tax and tariff laws ought to be framed so as to aid in the promotion and protection of American industry.

The last resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That we favor all proper and prudent measures for the improvement of internal communication between different parts of our common country, and especially in opening to a large commerce the line of water communication created by the canals between the Northwest and Atlantic through the great lakes and valley of Lake Champlain.

Adjourned.

Republican Congressional Convention in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 17.—The Republican Convention of the Seventh Congressional District convened in the hall of the House of Representatives this afternoon. Hon. Jno. Coburn was chosen for re-election by acclamation.

Democratic Congressional Convention in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, June 14.—A special to the *Courier-Journal* says the Democratic Convention at Frankfort to-day nominated Capt. J. C. R. Blackburn as a candidate for Congress in the Seventh District, to succeed Hon. Jas. B. Beck, who declines to run again. The resolutions adopted favor free trade, redemption of United States bonds in greenbacks, and thanking Mr. Beck for long and efficient public services.

The U. S. Senatorship in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, January 17.—Balloting for United

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.
T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1874.
DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum.....$8 00
Do. for six months.....4 00
Do. for three months.....2 00
Do. for one month.....1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier.....15
All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscribers.....$1 50
Clubs of five.....1 25
Clubs of ten.....1 15
A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.
Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.
KING, REED & CO.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 97½

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 29f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111½.

THE bill for the sale of the United States marine hospital site in this city has passed the Senate, and is thus through Congress, and merely awaits the Presidential signature to become a law.

THE daily exchange of rotten eggs between the gladiators of the *Commercial* and *Telegraph* would be slightly monotonous, were it not for the home hits the *Telegraph* deals its feeble competitor.

SENATOR GRAHAM, of Allegheny, is credited as the promising candidate for the honors of the Lieutenant Generalship so far as nomination goes, at the ensuing State Convention. If elected, he will make a dignified official.

ROCHEFORT, who created very little excitement in this country, was honored with an ovation of a rather unfriendly character, on his arrival at Queenstown. There was a very manifest desire, on the part of the crowd present, to lynch him. It looks as though there was a very positive purpose to pers cute him into popularity and influence once more.

THE vote in the French Assembly on the Constitutional questions, seems to have involved some sharp practice. In reading the record, the correctness of the vote was very earnestly challenged, and rectifications demanded, which, had they been allowed, would have changed the result of the vote. The President, however, would not permit any changes to be made. This little incident shows that they know how to do some things as well as others, there.

THAT was a rare game that was being played by certain Senators of Congress, if report speaks truly, to enact a bill whereby the Washington correspondents of journals published in the chief cities of the country could be served with notices of suit for any article that might be thought actionable, and suit thus carried on in Washington. In brief, it was a bill for muzzling the press. It was an extremely foolish thing, at best, as such a law could not have been permanently enforced. We hope it is true, as Senator Carpenter affirms, that the bill can be differently interpreted.

THE *Post*, driven to a corner, resorts to personalities. It says, in its usual elegant phraseology, "The chap who wrote the above must be a relation of the writing editor in the city who got fifty dollars for advocating the opening of certain streets and took fifty dollars from the other side for an article denouncing the same." Now, if the above means anything, it is that the writing editor of this journal received fifty dollars for advocating the opening of certain streets, and the same sum for denouncing the same. We pronounce this, in whole and in part, an unmitigated falsehood. If the *Post* will distinctly charge that we ever received any sum for advocating either the opening or closing of any street, it will be given an opportunity of substantiating its assertion where there will be no chance of evasion.

THE Temperance Convention will meet to-day, and we are impelled, by a feeling of friendliness, to repeat the advice we extended a few days since. The rigidly party politicians, who wish the defeat of the temperance candidates, hope they will nominate a full and radical ticket. Their wise course will be to organize, appoint necessary committees, and adjourn for a little. Let the Democrats hold their Convention, and from the best material at command let a thoroughly first class ticket be made up, that shall command the respect and confidence of the community. Such a ticket, if it embody the really good and worthy element of the Republican ticket, and, if need be, of the Democratic —although what we hear does not admit of much faith in the latter direction—and supply the deficiency with acceptable men, and we believe a strong ticket will be made up. The people this year are not to be closely bound by party ties, and the fact had as well be recognized. But neither will they take a radical Temperance ticket. Conservatism and right candidates is what is going to win.

AMERICANS are credited as devotees of money, because of the restless energy with which they pursue wealth. Yet of late years they have illustrated that they can bestow their wealth with wise and liberal hands. Recently, in this State, the publication of Asa Whitney's will has announced a bequest of eighty thousand dollars to public uses in Philadelphia five-eighths of which goes to dynamical engineering in the University of Pennsylvania. The uses of the donation to the cause of science, to education in general, to this particular branch of it, to the special interest of the State, to the welfare of the University and the good of the country, need no explanation. A country that breeds men who give so generously to such objects must necessarily be competent to appreciate the bequest. And this State, lays claim to something from the grand munificence of James Lick, of San Francisco, whose mother lies buried at Fredericksburg and his father at Norristown. The generosity couples with that of Girard, Peabody, Drew, Astor and all who have done great things to enable others to know more than their fathers knew, and promote the greatest development of the country by exercising the most complete mastery of every agency. Aside from numerous philanthrophic devises Mr. Lick has given $700,000 to erect in California a telescope that will see all Lord Rosse's or any other can command, and, better still, superior to and more powerful than any ever yet made, with all the machinery necessary. And $300,000 more are given for a School of Mechanical Arts in California—to educate workers in iron, stone, wood, or any of the metals, and in whatever industry intelligent mechanical skill is or can be applied. The man's patriotism shines in giving $150,000 for a bronze monument of the author of the "Star Spangled Banner," to be erected in the San Francisco Park, and $250,000 for bronze statuary to commemorate the history of California. The time is at hand when the idea that Americans seek wealth in a selfish sense will be well nigh dissipated.

THE OUTLOOK IN FINANCE.

That Congress will adjourn without any definite legislation on the subject of Finance is now an admitted fact. The President's veto seems to have demoralized the present Congress, and even the compromise agreed on by the Conference Committee was not sustained in the House. The whole question must now go to the country,—and the result will be looked for with great anxiety. The dangers that loom up are very great, and involve the possibility of more serious results than may be imagined. Let us briefly sketch the situation and forecast the probabilities.

The non-action of Congress, and the attitude of the President on the subject leaves the finance issue legally unchanged, but with a very decided pressure in favor of the contraction of greenbacks, and the early resumption of specie payments. The effect of this is to continue the unsettled condition of the country, to prevent the development of contracts having a long time to run, and to gradually tighten the general money market. The money market of the country is now in an anomalous condition. There is a plethora of currency in the banks, owing in part to the immense reduction in the volume of business, and in part to the prevailing distrust. But this money is not readily loaned, notwithstanding nearly every applicant has gone through the financial panic unscathed, and is presumably stronger than when credits were freely extended. Both facts argue a lack of confidence, a condition of things that must be of great detriment to the prosperity of the country.

As to the merely business outlook, it is, in the main, this: There will be liberal crops, except in the flooded portion of the Mississippi valley. These will bring a certain amount of wealth, which will chiefly benefit the agricultural portion of the community. In place of this wealth, when changed into money, going into improvements, it will probably go into paper,—that is, it will be used to pay off mortgages, before the day of specie payments and reduced values shall come. Business, in its general phases, must continue dull. Men dare not borrow money to open mines, build manufactories, develop new industries, construct railroads, and carry forward large enterprises. Hence, shrinkage in business will probably continue, and increased plethora of paper money will follow. In brief, the country, as a whole, will grow poor, and individuals will engage in a life and death struggle, to be free from debt, that they may be ready when the crash of specie payments comes.

All this, however, on the supposition that the question does not get into politics. But this is the very thing it will do. The resolutions of the Illinois and Indiana Conventions prove this. What will be the nature of the struggles in this event? We answer, the signs of the times point to a demand for the abolition of National bank notes, an enlarged volume of greenbacks, a law making greenbacks convertible into bonds, and bonds into greenbacks, until such time as the country shall be naturally ready, through the operation of natural laws of trade and development, to resume specie payments. Let us be understood in this statement. We are uttering, not what we approve of in all its details, but what is evidently coming, if the signs of the times can be relied on. And it is not necessary to look far for a reason. The country, and a large proportion of its people, are in debt. The war caused the first, and the eager anxiety to rapidly develop the resources of the country caused the second to be heavily involved. The first was unavoidable; the policy of the people going into debt, for the sake of rapidly developing the resources of the nation, we hold to be a wise one. Energy and enterprise were stimulated, and centuries were packed into decades, so far as the work of development went. This much will, we think, be accepted as a sound proposition—that where a person, by assuming a debt of $100,000, can make a fortune in ten years, he is wise to contract the debt, rather than toil unsuccessfully for a life time. The war over, and the vast resources of this country were spread out, waiting only for the employment of capital, to respond with wealth to the efforts of energy. The question before us was, simply, whether to wait for the slow progress of centuries, or to borrow capital, and swiftly bring out the wealth of the country. We closed the war with a large volume of currency, ample credit, and with laws that simply enunciated the policy of returning to specie payments as a general principle, but without specifying any fixed time. So the people put forth their full energy, and the growth of the country in material wealth, during the last twelve years, has been marvelous.

To suddenly force specie payments, at this time, or even to contract the currency, is to arrest this career of development, and imperil a vast proportion of those who have before them, if the present order is continued, the prospect of wealth. Worse than this, it threatens to ruin industries, and not merely lessen in value, but actually destroy, much property already accumulated. It could be done in England, in 1823, when the House of Lords was a power, and a landed aristocracy predominated, and when the House of Commons was not the power it now is. Then the creditor class could easily control legislation, and grind the debtor class to the dust. That they did this, with merciless severity, spreading devastation and woe, all who are conversant with the history of that period well understand.

But can it be done in this country? We answer negatively, for the reason that the people control, when they choose to exercise their power, the legislation of the country. That they will vote for the swift return of specie payments, when it will increase the burthen of their debts, while it reduces the price of their products, is not for a moment to be believed. To think so is to imagine that they will vote against their interests, in behalf of a theory. It is not in human nature to do this. But what we fear is, that they will go to the opposite extreme. It is not likely that they will theorize closely, as to the laws of trade. What they know is, that greenbacks are acceptable, and are current everywhere, and are even held as superior to national bank notes. Therefore, they incline to have their volume increased. We also imagine that they are not ignorant of the interest phase of the question,—that if nearly four hundred millions of greenbacks were retired,—interest must be paid on just this amount of debt. Also, we believe there is a general belief that until the balance of trade is in our favor we cannot have specie payments, and that the shortest way to secure this is to encourage development. In brief, we expect a decided reaction from a hurried specie-paying policy.

BOOK NOTICES.

MERIDIAN: the adventures of three Englishmen and three Russians in South Africa. By Jules Verne; translated from the French; with numerous illustrations; New York; Scribner Armstrong & Co., Pittsburgh: S. A. Clark & Co.

The six gentlemen who are represented in this book composed a scientific commission sent out to explore Africa to make some astronomical calculations. The author in telling the story weaves in facts of natural history and science, which are pleasantly intermingled with hunting adventures, fights with the natives, and explorations by land and water. The book is a compeer in volumes to other popular stories of the same character by Verne, and is as full of interest as it is instructive. It will find friends with all classes of readers.

THE WORLD ON WHEELS, and other sketches. By B. J. F. Taylor. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. Pittsburgh, R. S. Davis & Co.

These sketches, written for a Journal with which Mr. Taylor was connected exhibit,—in their brilliance of felicitous verbiage, their exquisite tenderness and delicacy of idea, their vivid, poetic fancy, and their rich, rare humor—some of the qualities which have given the writer his universal fame, as one of the best prose writers America ever produced. Some of these sketches are written in the happiest vein of the author, and to say that they are a rich store-house of literary grace and humor that refreshes like new wine, is to strike far within the mark.

THE GREAT CONVERSERS and other essays, by Wm. Matthews, L. L. D., Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature, in the University of Chicago. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co., Pittsburgh: R. S. Davis & Co.

Prof. Matthews is a brilliant essayist, and never writes a dull or profitless page. The volume before us is brimful of learning, logic, and solid sense, that irresistibly charms attention. The essays in this volume treat of "The Great Conversers," "Literary Clubs," "Paces," "A Peep Into Literary Workshops," "Our Dual Lives," "Merry Saints," "Plutarch," "Literary Oratory," "Noses," "Waterloo," &c., and every essay contains grains of gold.

ELENA. An Italian tale. L. N. Comyn, Boston, Estes & Lauriat; Pittsburgh, R. S. Davis & Co.

This is the story of an Italian girl and deals considerably with the nobility of that land. It is quite well written chaste in thought and style, and giving evidence of great deceptive powers in the author. For its purity and the simple beauty of its composition it is a decided improvement on the Average novel.

A HISTORY of the Origin of the Appellation "Keystone State," as applied to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; together with Extracts Relative to the Adoption of the Declaration of Independence, to which is Appended the New Constitution of Pennsylvania. Published by Messrs. Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, Philadelphia, and for sale in Pittsburgh by S. A. Clarke & Co.

The title of this book fully explains its scope. Its information is reliable, as well as interesting, and it is a very valuable hand-book to those who would be posted in regard to the early history of our State.

BRIEF ESSAYS AND BRIEVITIES. By George Calvert. Boston and New York, Lee & Shepard; Pittsburgh, J. R. Weldin & Co.

As the title indicates, this volume contains essays upon different themes in the departments of Poesy, Philosophy, Theology and literature in general. The style generally is good, and the essays and brevities contain many "seed thoughts" for reflective minds.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE Massachusetts delegation have agreed upon Henry L. Pierce as the member of the National Congressional Campaign Committee from Massachusetts.

THE present Legislature of Massachusetts has been in session longer than any of its predecessors, except two. If it continues through next week it will outstrip these also. The people of the State are of opinion that it lags superfluous.

AN Iowa paper is first in the field with nominations for the Presidential ticket in 1876. It floats its banner at the head of its columns inscribed with these historic names: For President, Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio; for Vice President, Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware.

THE following gentlemen were chosen by the Republican County Convention of Franklin county delegates to the State Convention, instructed to support Hon. Wm. M. Hall for Judge of the Supreme Court: Representative Delegates—Jere Cook, W. K. Widner. Col. James A. Davison. Senatorial Delegate—M. A. Foltz.

THE Chicago *Times* states that "Jones is looming up for the Presidency." The Chicago *Times* is looming up for an ass. Jones is a Welshman, and not eligible. But, then, anything is permitted to the paper which placed Gov. Geary among the possible candidates for the Senatorship in Pennsylvania, oblivious of the fact that he was dead.—*St. Louis Globe.*

IN a letter to a friend, Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa, says: "I trust you will give no credit to the story started by my enemies, that my letter of declination means an abandonment of Republicanism; it means simply that I don't care enough for this or any other office to spend seven or eight months of the year in hard work for the public, and then go home and spend the balance of the time for the privilege of doing it."

IN a review of the Independent Conventions held last week in Illinois, Kansas and Indiana, the Cincinnati *Gazette* remarks, "in all these platforms we look in vain for anything in which the interests of farmers are different from those of the whole community; but we can see that the destruction of some things they denounce, and the carrying of some of the things they favor, would be damaging to farmers and to the whole community."

COL. MOSBY has commenced his campaign in Virginia for Congress. A few days since himself and one of his opponents had a very animated discussion at Salem, Fauquier county. It was rather interesting—one party used a carriage whip and the other a cane. Old Virginia blood was aroused. The discussion was interfered with by friends. If the campaign continues in this Old Virginia style it promises to be interesting.

PERSONAL.

THE Duchess of Edinburgh will soon make a visit to Ems, to meet there her mother, the Empress of Russia.

JEFF. DAVIS has left New York on his way West. Sleeping car conductors should exercise a little vigilance for a few days and nights.—*St. Louis Globe.*

A WISCONSIN widow has just buried her eighth husband, and a subscription is on foot to induce her to establish her private cemetery in some other State.

MR. JOSEPH RANKIN STEBBLING, Past Grand Master of England in Freemasonry and Deputy Past Grand Master of Hampshire and Isle of Wight, has died at Southampton.

GENERAL DE CISSY, whom Marshal McMahon has chosen to be his Prime Minister at this very critical condition of France's history, is described as a "veteran staff officer with a slow gait, weary eyes and rather plaint if voice."

PROF. SWING's friends in Chicago have postponed the project for building him a tabernacle for a year at least, and propose leasing a large hall to hold public services in. Prof. Swing will preach once a day, and an assistant pastor will preach at a second service in the present church edifice.

THE Baltimore *Gazette* says that the "Star Spangled Banner," of which Key wrote, is now in possession of a northern society. It is worn in some places, but still in good preservation. The *Gazette* adds: "If it cannot be obtained for our archives, it would be a grateful act to present it to Mr. Lick, to be placed on his monument, and we hope this will be done."

AMONG the ladies employed in the Patent Office is Mrs. Commodore Rudd, daughter of the late David Paul Brown, Philadelphia's great lawyer. Mrs. Rudd is a most elegant and fascinating woman, and highly accomplished, inheriting her father's wit, and we only regret that she is not remunerated in her present position equal to her abilities. Mrs. Rudd deserves great praise for taking the position she so faithfully and handsomely fills. Admiration for her father and respect for her will always insure her plenty of friends.

MRS. GRUNDY writes from Washington: "There have been many biographical notices of the new Secretary of the Treasury, but none, I think, have mentioned that he was very seriously wounded during the late war, and was left on the battlefield (at Shiloh, I think) for dead. He was saved almost by a miracle. Mrs. Bristow is a handsome, amiable, and agreeable woman, very domestic in her tastes, though she is an ornament and a favorite in society. Secretary and Mrs. Bristow have but two children—a daughter about fifteen years of age, and a younger son, both of much intelligence.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

GRAPES are ripe in Florida and the crop is a splendid one.

PHILADELPHIA has 3,519 summer boarders in its Blockley Almshouse.

THE "Biblical Lot's feminine consort" is the last reporter's Greek for Lot's wife.

THERE is a tree in Florida, at Lake Harris, which yields 7,000 lemons annually.

VERMONT this year turns out 15,000,000 pounds of maple sugar, worth ten cents a pound.

AN Indian tribe in Michigan is said to consist of an old horse, a chief and a demijohn of whisky.

"FOR a young woman to begin to pick lint off a young man's coat collar," is said to be the first symptom that the young man is in peril.

A PHILADELPHIA paper thinks that if Mauch Chunk were in Europe it would be celebrated in song. The name would undoubtedly give a charm to verse.

GENTLEMEN will be glad to learn that a new moustache protector has been invented. They are silver-looking plates which prevent hirsute appendages from having more than their share of soup, etc.

FRIENDS of the temperance movement may take courage, perhaps, from the fact there were only 83,922 barrels of beer manufactured in Minnesota last year, compared with 96,524 the year before.

THE Iowa grasshopper has been choked in its career of devastation, not much, however, to the farmer's joy, for its successor is a red headed bug, an inch long, and with an appetite marvellous for its keenness.

AS AN instance of the vilest ingratitude on record we refer to a Newburg billygoat, who, after having his head extricated from a picket fence, through which he had thrust it to reach some tempting mouthfuls of grass, turned and butted his benefactor into the gutter.

A FARMER of Bridgeton, New Jersey, has two cows, one a mixed Holstein and Durham, and the other a mixed Devon and Durham. The former has averaged twenty four quarts of milk a day since March 11, and has been giving a still larger quantity for weeks past; the latter is four years old, weighs 1,200 pounds, and has milked fifteen months, averaging twelve quarts a day. The milk, too, is of the richest nature.

THE German doctor, Uhling, who has been under the charge some time of attempting to defraud a New York Life Insurance Company by representing that Louise Germa was dead and buried, when, in fact, the said Louise was alive and kicking, and the coffin which Uhling said contained her remains only had bricks in it, was convicted of the crime charged against him and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment. It was a cunning scheme of Dr. Uhling to get money, but the silent tomb spoke on this occasion and the bricks testified against the would-be defaulter.

MAYOR STOKLEY, of Philadelphia, tramped through the streets of his city on Sunday to instruct himself as to the notorious and almost universal violation of the Sunday law for closing the liquor saloons. He found the grogshops everywhere in full blast. He said, properly enough, the police were to blame, and particularly the lieutenants, and that hereafter he should hold each lieutenant responsible for the violation of the law in his district. There are other places besides Philadelphia where the law is virtually a dead letter and where the authorities might be more vigilant.

THE late Edward Everett condensed into a single brief paragraph his estimation of what constituted a good education. Here it is: To read the English language well, to write with dispatch a neat, legible hand, and be master of the first four rules of Arithmetic, so as to dispose of at once, with accuracy, every question of figures which comes up in practice—I call this a good education. And if you add the ability to write pure gramatical English, I regard it as an excellent education. These are the tools. You can do much with them, but you are hopeless without them. They are the foundation; and unless you begin with these, all your flashy attainments, a little geology, and all other ologies and osophies, are ostentatious rubbish.

A BREACH-OF-PROMISE case recently decided in Dubuque is of more than ordinary interest to young men and women in Iowa. The case was that of Mary Haefer who sued John Bechman for a breach of promise, made in the year 1871. When the plaintiff was put on the stand, the defendant's counsel objected that no evidence could be given of a promise to marry unless the same was in writing, this being the provision of the statute of frauds with regard to all contracts. The Court sustained this view of the case, and the fair Mary found herself without remedy. From this it follows that young women in Iowa, if they wish to console blighted affections with currency, should get their doubtful swains on paper in black and white. At the same time it conveys a warning to young gentlemen not to get too enthusiastic in their love-letters.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE ratio of suicide in the British army is three times as great as in the civil population.

THE scheme for a submarine tunnel between France and England is still discussed among European engineers.

A REPORT is circulated at Harvard that Huxley has been invited to accept the position made vacant by the death of Agassiz.

SIDNEY DILLON, President of the Union Pacific Railroad, has returned from a tour of inspection over the road and reports everything working satisfactorily.

ADVICES from Algiers state that Moorish insurgents invaded that city, but were repulsed by the French troops. Twelve of the insurgents were killed and a number wounded.

THE *Journal de Nice* speaks of the discovery of a conspiracy to manage the escape of Marshal Bazaine from the Island of Sainte Marguerite. That explains, it is remarked, the increased surveillance which has been in force for some days; the prisoner has been confined to his apartments.

THE foreign newspaper files speak of the Austrian Emperor visiting the King of Italy. The difficulty in the way is the reception he would receive from the Pope. For an Austrian Emperor to visit Rome and not see the Holy Father would be a scandal to Austria. At the same time how can the Pope be gracious to a guest of the enemy of all religion, the King Victor Emmanuel? The Holy Father himself seems disposed to welcome the Austrian Emperor, but his advisers protest against his doing so.

CIVILIZATION is advancing with tremendous strides in Russia. The practice of racing steamboats, which was long regarded as the typical feature of extreme republican progress in this country, has become as firmly established on the Volga as it used to be on the Mississippi. The steamer Bellsarina was blown up in the best Western style the other day, while racing on the Volga, near Kostroma, with two rival boats. Thirty persons were killed, half of them by the hot water water and steam of the boat, and half by the cold water of the river, and eighty were seriously injured.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

MR. CARL ROSA has returned to London from Germany.

THE tenor Mario is in Paris with his daughters, the Mlles. de Candia.

PARIS is to have a cheap first-class theatre, with the best seats at forty cents, or ten cents extra for having them reserved.

MISS EDITH WYNNE will soon take her leave of the stage and fulfil an old engagement of marriage with an English gentleman now on his way from India, whither she will return with him.

NACHBAUER, the German tenor, who fled from Munich some time ago through fear of the cholera, has been recalled by King Ludwig, and has been re-engaged for three years at a salary of $4,500.

A FRENCH ex-*chef d'orchestre* has counted the number of notes in Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," and estimates them at 43,720, not including the overture, *entr'actes* and ballet. The third act contains the largest number, 13,334; the second the next, 10,673, and the last act the smallest amount, 3,665. The "Blessing of the Daggers" contains 3,101, the septet 2,402 and the "Rataplan" chorus 1,297. A wonderful example of patience, but *cui bono?*

Charles Sumner's Religion.

John Weiss, in an essay on Senator Sumner, said of him:

Our Senator's personal religion did not rest upon any assumption of a supernatural revelation in the Scriptures. He revered the Great Teacher, but never in public or private commended him as the Saviour of mankind. He had no theory concerning that lofty character which set it apart from the course of history and the natural possibilities of human nature. His pew by inheritance was situated in a Unitarian meeting-house where the doctrine of theology and of political ethics was uniformly conservative; so that he was seldom seen to occupy it. Born into Channing's household of faith, he found nothing there so congenial as the sweetness and light of that great preacher's morals. He had no taste for any description of public worship. Private friendship carried him once to an ordination; it was that of the poet Longfellow's brother. And the only page of the discourse upon that occasion which he cared for was the one that emphasized freedom of speech in the cause of humanity. He enjoyed none of those emotions which a technical religion claims to derive from setting up relations with invisible beings. For ideal convictions seemed to him the natural thoroughfare between the finite and the infinite, and to suggest to man the most religious gesture he can make—that of walking to and fro in child-like simplicity. Let us see if we cannot justify the superiority of this above the conventional attitude, and show its independence of sentiments which are miscalled spiritual.

Gov. Dix's Temperance Views.

The Syracuse *Journal* publishes authoritatively a letter giving the views of Governor Dix on the subject of temperance. It relates his practice in the regular army in early life of total abstinence, and, contrary to army custom, never drinking or offering liquor to any one. He was at a later period an active co-operator with Edward C. Delavan in the temperance cause. During the war of the rebellion his first act in taking command of the Department of Virginia was to prohibit the introduction of spiritnous liquors. When in command at Suffolk he disapproved of the requisition for whisky for the Medical Department. His order, issued at Baltimore, denouncing the use of intoxicating beverages by officers of the army as pernicious, and characterizing drunkenness as the bane of the military profession, and appealing for the banishment from camp and quarters of all intoxicating liquors, is quoted.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

ASSETS, January 1, 1873, - $778,251 56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent, computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jos. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

TIME TELLS A FANCY.

I.
Two children romping in the field.
Gathering roses and berries red;
Thoughtless, happy, the angel shield
Of innocence over each guileless head.

II.
Midway the sun in a cloudless sky,
Fragrant the blossoms on bush and tree;
Farmers sowing their oats and rye
To the song of the birds and the hum of the bee

III.
Then spoke Jamie to her at his side,
"When I'm a man a farm I will buy,
With a little white cot and a pony to ride,
And then—I must marry before I die."

IV.
Marian blushed at the very thought,
"Jamie, and who will your good wife be?"
"When my farm and my cot and my pony are bought,
Why then," quoth Jamie, "we both will see."

V.
The long days came and the long days went,
The snow fell and melted again and again,
And ripe grew the blossoms on boughs well bent,
And warm shown the sun after winter and rain.

VI.
And Jamie he owned the farm and the cot,
And Marian dwelt with her aunt on the hill;
But it seemed as if Jamie the wife had forgot,
Though the lassie remembered the lad's words still.

VII.
A jockey reared a colt for the fair,
The colt was both sound and tidy of make,
And Jamie he tried him with skill and with care,
And bought him for just what the jockey would take.

VIII.
"And now I have got a farm and a cot,
A pony and all that I ask in life;
But there's something a-wanting yet, I wot—
The lassie I love I must have for a wife."

IX.
When the autumn fields were mellow with grain,
And the air was crisp both early and late,
The old church bell rang a merry refrain—
For the bride Jamie wooed was his pretty playmate.

—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

FISHERMAN'S LUCK.

The Solemn Boy Who is Still Fishing.

Two or three weeks ago, says the Detroit *Free Press*, a very quiet and very solemn boy, about ten years old, took a seat on the wharf at the foot of Griswold street and began to fish. There are, mayhap, fish at the foot of Griswold street, but probably a man or boy might fish there ten thousand years and never get a bite, because those fish—if any there be that frequent that locality—have had their eye-teeth cut, and know their business. Steamers and boats are passing, men shouting, and drays rolling, and the fish have a good deal to think of. But this boy didn't look into the case. He may have heard theories and speculations, but he kept them to himself, and went on fishing. Men asked him if he had not a bite, and boys told him to be careful and not exhaust the supply, but for four or five hours per day he sat there and fished, unmindful of what was said or done. He pulled up the line once in a while, surveyed the bit of meat on the hook, saw that it was there, and then the hook went down again to wait for a sturgeon. At last the boy's perseverance and patience excited general notice, and men said it was too bad that he didn't get any fish. Saturday afternoon three or four individuals planned to call him away from his line for a moment, and while he was gone one of them fastened a big dried herring to the hook. The boy returned and resumed his fishing, and finally he hauled up and saw the herring. He was too astonished to speak for a time, but he finally unhooked the fish, laid it aside, put a piece of scrap iron on it to keep it from escaping, and pretty soon he was as solemn as ever. One of the men felt piqued at the boy's lack of enthusiasm, and stepping forward he said: "Well, bub, had any luck?" "One herring," replied the boy in solemn tones, "And what do you expect to catch now?" continued the man. The lad waited a long time before answering, and then mournfully glancing at the herring, he replied: "Crackers and cheese to go with him!" He is still fishing.

Dr. Guillotin.

A writer in *Notes and Queries* reminds us that Dr. Guillotin did not perish by his own invention. "It is a remarkable instance," he says, "of the vitality of a popular error that Thackeray, who was evidently well acquainted with French history and French affairs generally, should, in his 'Philip,' chapter sixteen, have fallen into the common mistake of supposing that Dr. Guillotin perished by means of the instrument which bears his name, but which he did not, as Thackeray says, invent. Thackeray does not actually assert that Guillotin died on the guillotine, but he puts it in the form of a question, the answer to which is, of course, intended to be yes—'Was not good Dr. Guillotin executed by his own neat invention?' Now nothing, I suppose, is more certain than that Guillotin survived the great Revolution many years and died a natural death in 1814. I fear, however, that for many a year yet the really humane French physician is doomed "to point a moral and adorn a tale," along with Perillus and others who have fallen into their own trap."

Cornell University.

The absence of Sectarianism has been developed in a high degree in the endowments to Cornell University. The gifts to the college show that the friends of the institution are found among many sects, and some of them in none. Mr. Cornell, it is said, is by education a Quaker; Mr. Sage, who has given $300,000, is a Congregationalist; McGraw, who has given about $150,000, is a Methodist; Mr. Hiram Sibley, who has given $80,000, is an Episcopalian of the Evangelical school; and Broad Church school is represented by an anonymous gift of $100,000; Goldwin Smith, who has given both work and money to the institution from the first, is a member of the Church of England; Wm. Kelley, who gave the Mathematical Library, is a Baptist; the gentleman who founded the University Religious Lecture-ship, belongs to no church, and Joseph Seligman and his friends, who have established a professorship of Hebrew and Oriental literature and history, are of the Jewish faith.

Hop Beer.

Healthy, easily made and really valuable; will keep six or eight months; three months after it is made it is almost equal to ale. This receipt is for fifteen gallons: Twelve ounces hops, six quarts molasses, ten eggs; put the hops in a bag and boil them fifteen minutes in three pails of water; put in the molasses while hot, and pour immediately into a strong ale cask which can be made perfectly air tight and the remainder of the water cold; let the mixture stand until cool, and then add the eggs, well beaten. This beer will not ferment in cold weather unless put in quite a warm place.

Grape Leaf Pickles.

The Moravians in Salem, N. C., are said to put up cucumber pickles as follows: Put a layer of sour, wild grapes with the leaves of the vine in the bottom of a vessel; then a layer of the cucumbers, and alternate thus until the vessel is full, or until you have put in as many cucumbers as you desire. Then put in water enough to cover them, and place boards and weights on top to keep them under water. They do not require any further attention, although you may, if you desire, take them out and finish them with vinegar. They are called grape leaf pickle.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dreka's Dictionary Blotter.

Being a combination of Blotting case with complete list of words which writers are apt to spell incorrectly. For sale to Stationers and Booksellers, and at 1624 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. Send for Descriptive Price List. feb

Hutchison & Co.
Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ENGLAND & BINDLEY
Hardware
Contractors' Tools
A SPECIALTY.
Picks, Shovels, S'edges, Drills, Stone Cutters Tools, Pulley Blocks, &c.

All of our goods are made to special order, and warranted in every respect.

263 Liberty Street.

To Owners of Dead Animals

I am now prepared to remove dead animals from either city. Orders may be left at Office of the Board of Health, Pittsburgh, or City Hall, Allegheny.
EDWARD CZARNIECKI,
jeg-84 Rallmaster.

MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Spring wear, at LOWEST PRICES.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

New Dress Goods.

New Sacques, Jackets & Shawls

New Suits for Ladies' and Children.

New Cassimeres, Cloths, &c.

At 18¾c, Fine Plain and Striped Grenadines.
At 25c, Striped and Plain Black Grenadines, choice goods.
Extra Good Bargains in Black Hernanis and Grenadines, all qualities.
Black Hernani, two yards wide, at very low prices.
At 18¾c, Japanese Silks, were worth 37½c.
At 31c, Choice Japanese Silks, usual price 50c.
At 25c, Fine Colored and Black Alpacas.

Fine Black Mohair Alpacas,

At exceedingly low prices.

Silk Poogees, Cashmeres, Mohairs and Poplins, all colors.
New Lawns, Chintzes and Percales.
Mourning Dress Goods, most complete assortment.
At $1.25, Embroidered Barge in Black Dress Silks.
At $1.50, Heavy Black Dress Silks, usual price $2.

Ladies' Suits, Outside Garments, &c.

Ladies' Made-up Suits, latest styles, desirable materials.
Misses' and Children's Suits and Dresses.
Lace Jackets, Sacques and Shawls.
Silk, Cashmere and Cloth Jackets.
New Shawls of every description.
White Turkish and Honeycomb Cloth.
Ladies' Chintz and Calico Wrappers.
Ladies' Made-up Polonaises, newest styles.

Goods for Men and Boys' Wear.

New Fine Cloths and Cassimeres at low prices.
Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, &c.
Pant and Coating Linens.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY

EXTRA
GOOD BARGAINS
OUR ENTIRE ASSORTMENT
OF
LADIES' PARASOLS
AND
Silk Sun Umbrellas
OFFERED AT
MARKED DOWN
PRICES.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.

DRESS GOODS,
Summer Silks and Black Hernanis,
VERY CHEAP.
Great Bargains in Linen Suits, Sun Umbrellas and Parasols, at
H. J. LYNCH'S,
No. 96 Market Street.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CARPETS.
SUMMER STOCK
A choice line at very low prices.
MATTINGS,
FANCY AND COCOA,
In the best styles and qualities.
OIL CLOTHS,
All widths, well seasoned.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
L. H. SMITH & CO.
Have removed temporarily to No. 51 Sixth street.
WILL OPEN
About April 15th at No. 49 Sixth street, with the finest assortment of
CHILSON
New Cone Furnaces
WELLMAN REFLECTOR
Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED
SLATE MANTELS.
ALSO
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, &c.

REMOVAL.
The Commercial Banking Co.
Have removed to their new office, at north-west corner of Smithfield street and Third avenue.
May 26th, 1874. my26:bd3

REMOVAL—
The People's Savings Bank of Pittsburgh has removed to its own building, No. 81 FOURTH AVENUE, next below the Safe Deposit Company.
my18:bd72

Notice---Removed.
RIEHL BROS. Philadelphia Scale and Testing Machine Works from 28 Wood to 283 Liberty street, where we have better accommodations for repair of Scales and excellent arrangement for making repairs in the best manner by skilled workmen. jel0:78

GET THE BEST
Howe Standard
SCALES.
Warehouse and Mill Trade,
Grocers' Patent Alarm Till,
Grocer Fixtures.
Scales repaired.
W. A. McCLURG,
84 Wood street.

NOTICE—THAT AN APPLICATION for the pardon of JOHN HARRISON STEVICK, convicted of Larceny, at No. 30, Dec. Sessions, 1872, will be made to the Board of Pardons, at the next meeting in July, 1874. jel7

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
SAM'L A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
J. M. Gazzam, And. J. Lee,
J. F. Smith, Geo. M. Reed,
Samuel A. Long, Frank Rowe,
A. J. Douthett.
JOHN G. MACCONNELL, Solicitor.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hogus, Christ. Siebert, F. Haberman.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

International Bank,
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Pays Interest on Deposits.
5 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand. 6 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.
Special arrangements relating to interest made.
Notes and Bills Purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. KEGLEY, Vice President.
F. K. MORRIS, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
John Watt, W. H. Mechling,
Wm. Nesb, M. A. Sanner,
Jacob Wagener, Joseph Grafft,
C. H. Lowry, C. C. Anderson,
N. McKee, C. Schleiper,
James Irvin.

DAILY GAZETTE

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, June 18, 1874.

The exhibit of the affairs of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and the speculations thereon, were the features in financial circles yesterday. The more the subject is examined and thought over, the more confidence is developed, 1. That the road is entirely solvent, and will ultimately pay its debts, and 2. That the Pennsylvania Railroad will see it to be its interest to aid the Allegheny Valley by endorsing its bonds. The value of the low grade road to the Pennsylvania Railroad is incomparable, in affording it an easy route east for its heavy freight. This, and the fact that the road is valuable in itself, will do much toward making it its interest to care for its bonds.

In merely current finances, there is no new development. The period for July settlements approaches and transactions at the banks bear some indications of this, but this aside, and there is nothing occurring out of the routine.

In New York, yesterday, gold opened strongly, and then fell off. On reports that Von Hoffman & Co. had made a round offer for the purchase of twenty million new five per cent. bonds, Government bonds were strong and firmer. Stocks weak and demoralized, with a panicky feeling after midday, caused by orders from outside parties to sell out their stocks. Prices will probably still further decline, as there is no supporting element in the market.

The Finance Conference Committee at Washington are considering two propositions: First, a provision for the redistribution of fifty millions of national bank currency; second, a provision prohibiting any further issue of greenbacks.

Jay Gould went to Boston yesterday to sign the deeds and consummate the sale of the Narragansett steamboat line. The purchaser is the Old Colony Railroad Company, and the price is one million eight hundred thousand.

A series of sensations agitated Wall street Tuesday, disturbing the sluggish course of events which has characterized operations for the past several weeks. The first that came was the failure of Turner Brothers, lately engaged in banking. Then the discovery of a forged coupon on the Central Pacific Railway, talk of an opposition line on the Pacific, a small failure on the Gold Exchange, apprehension of trouble in several railroads, and disaster reports generally, the tendency was to drive down stocks one to four per cent. Among other events of general interest was the announcement of the foreclosure of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad. Only one coupon—the fall coupon of the Central Pacific gold bonds has yet been presented at the company's office, though it is certain more are in existence. The forgeries are supposed to have come from Germany. It is stated that the proposed arrangement between the Pacific Railroad Companies and the steamship company running in opposition to the Pacific Mail between China, Japan and the Pacific coast will be consummated, provided the latter undertake to run a weekly steamer.

H. Otterburg, who came from Germany as the agent of the German bondholders of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, which lately defaulted in the payment of its bond interest, returned from the West yesterday. He says before leaving St. Louis he instituted the preliminary proceedings to foreclose the mortgage on the road. The company's indebtedness amounts to nine millions, nine-tenths of which is held in Germany.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 90 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold	111¼	111¼
U. S. 6%s—1881—coupon	121⅜	121⅜
5-20 1862	118⅞	118⅝
5-20—1864.	117	117
" 1865	118	118
" 1865, new.	120⅝	120
" 1867.	120⅝	120⅞
" 1868—coupons.	120⅝	120⅝
10-40's	114	114
Currency 6's	114½	114⅝
10-07's—coupons	113⅝	113⅝
New 6 per cents	114	114
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	97	97⅜
Erie	28⅝	28⅝
R. H. & E.	94⅜	94⅜
C. C. & I. C.	15	16
St. Paul	32⅝	32⅝
Do. preferred	49	49
Michigan Southern	73⅝	73⅝
Do. Central	73	73⅝
North Western Common	61⅝	61⅝
Do. Preferred	63⅝	63⅝
Rock Island	94⅜	95⅜
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	97⅛	97⅛
Pacific Mail	40⅜	40⅜
Western Union Telegraph	69¼	70⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	25⅝	25⅝
Union Pacific	23⅝	24⅛
Toledo & Wabash	30	30⅜
Harlem	127¾	
Chicago and Alton.	100	100
Adams Express	103⅝	103
American Express	63⅜	63⅜
U. S. Express	50	50
W. Fargo & Co. Express	78	75
Canton	40	41
Panama		103½
Fort Wayne	91	91
Manchester Union Express		16
Hannibal and St. Joseph	20	24
Do. Pref.		25

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, Diamond alley, avenue, furnish the following quotations of stocks in active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penna. Central	48⅜	48⅝
" scrip	101⅝	
Reading	56⅜	57
Oil Creek	4	4¼
United Cos of N. J.	135	
Lehigh Valley	60¾	61
Am. W. R. R.	80	85
Central Transportation	44	45
Empire do.		54

NEW YORK, June 17, 1874.

Money was very easy at 2@3. Sterling was dull and firm, with business at 488½ for sixty days, and 490¾ for sight. The customs receipts were $271,000. Gold closed at 111¾. Sterling after selling at 111@111¾. The borrowing rates were flat, 1¾ finally 1. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $127,000. The clearings were $31,000,000. The exports of specie to-day were $1,150,000, of which $200,000 went to Canada. The engagements for to-morrow up to the present are $500,000. Railroad bonds strong, with a steady demand. Stocks opened are dull. State bonds are quiet. Trading by the feverish, and on various rumors stated. Government bears regarding the solvency of a prominent railroad official the market declined ½ @ 2¼ per cent., the latter having been in C. C. & I. C. After the announcement from Washington that the Senate Finances Committee had resolved to strike out the clause in the tariff bill taxing gold and stock sales the market became firm, with an advance of ¾ to 1¾ per cent., closing active and strong. The activity and advance were most prominent in Union Pacific, Wabash, Western Union, Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, New York Central, C. C. & I. C., Northwest and St. Paul common. Among the sales to-day were 85,000 shares Western Union, 25,000 Pacific Mail, 10,000 New York Central, 6,800 Erie, 46,000 Lake Shore, 18,000 Union Pacific, 13,000 Northwestern, 10,000 St. Paul, 21,000 Wabash, 5,000 Rock Island, 4,000 Ohio, and 3,700 C. C. & I. C. Arrangements are in progress between the trunk lines looking to increased freight rates.

Governments—U. S. coupons of 1881, 121¾; 5-20s of '62, 118¾; do of '64, 117; do of '65, 118; do new, 120; 5-20s of '67, 120⅝; do '68, 120⅝; new 5s, 114; 10-40s, 114; currency 6s, 114¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri sixes, 98½; Tennessee, old, 79; do new, 79; Virginia, new, 32; do old, 29; North Carolina, old, 26; do new, 16.

Stocks.—Canton, 40; Western Union Telegraph Company, 70⅝; Quicksilver, 19; Adams Express, 106; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 78; American Express, 60; United States Express, 68¾; Pacific Mail, 40¾; New York Central, 97⅜; Erie, 28¾; do preferred, 52; Harlem, 128¾; do preferred, 126; Michigan Central, 72; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 87; Northwestern common, 36½; do preferred, 63¾; Rock Island, 95¾; New Jersey Central, 106¾; St. Paul, 32¾; do preferred, 53; Toledo & Wabash, 30¼; do preferred, 65; Fort Wayne, 94; Terre Haute, 8; do preferred, 28; Chicago & Alton, 100; do preferred, 106; Ohio & Mississippi, 23¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 65¾; Burlington & Quincy, 100¾; Panama, 16; Illinois Central, 94½; Union Pacific, 24⅛; Central Pacific, 93; Union 86¾; Hartford & Erie, 1; Delaware & Lackawanna, 108¾.

LONDON, June 17.—5 P. M.—Consols: money 92⅛@92⅝; account 92⅝@92¾; 5-20s '65, 108; do '67, 108; new 5s, 104⅜; 10-40s 105¼; New York Central 90; Erie, 26@26¼; do preferred, 49.

PARIS June 17.—Rentes 59f 12½c.

FRANKFORT, June 17.—5-20s '62, 97¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1874.

Business in commercial circles is not improving any, and furthermore it is not likely that it will for some time to come, as it is always dull at this particular time. There is still considerable complaint being made by our merchants in regard to making collections; remittances, it is said, are coming in slowly, hence there is not the same pressure to sell, as there usually is, except to cash or prompt short time buyers. Our merchants generally have suffered severely from bad debts during the past year, and this being the case, they are now more anxious to square up and start to open up on new book accounts.

BEANS—There is a fair demand, and we continue to quote, in a jobbing way, at $2.40@2.50 ₩ bushel for mediums, and $2.65@2.75 for prime navies.

BUTTER—Is coming in in better condition, in consequence of the cool weather, but the supply is in excess of the demand and prices remain as last quoted, ranging from 10@16 cts for common to prime.

CHEESE—There is a very fair jobbing demand, but prices remain unchanged, and stocks are still accumulating; we continue to quote at 13¾@14 for prime. Ohio Factory.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues very dull, and there is scarcely enough doing to establish quotations.

EGGS—The market continues steady, with regular sales of fresh at 17.

FLOUR—Wood flours continues dull and weak, and may be fairly quoted at $7.25@7.50. The offerings from Ohio and Indiana continue large. Spring wheat flours are still bolting their own, ranging from $8.75@7.25, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas. Rye Flour, $4.75@5.

GROCERIES—The latest Rio telegram, which was published in our report of Monday, showed a decline there equal to 2⅜ cts. gold, ₩ lb, and the general effect of the news has been to unsettle and depress the market again. The stock, in first hands, on Monday was 146,115 bags, of which New York is credited with 98,225 bags, which is said to be the largest stock of Rio that has been in that market for fifteen years. It is true, the daily receipts have fallen off somewhat at Rio, but this is always the case at this particular time, as the great bulk of the crop is generally marketed prior to this season of the year: the new crop, which promises to be an unusually large one, will commence to come forward in thirty days. Sugars continue offish but unchanged.

SUGARS.—Patent Out Loaf, 12¾; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11¾@; Standard A, 10¾; Extra C, 10¼; Orange, 9¾; Franklin C, 9¾; American Extra C, 9¾; Franklin No. 2 Extra C, 9¾; American Extra C, 9; Yellow Sugars, 8 to 9, as to quality.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio, 20; prime, 19; good, 18; fair, 16½. Roasted, 28c for 1 pound packages; loose, 26 less.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 45c; good to prime, 42@43.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Patna, 8¾; Rangoon, 8¾@9c.

SYRUPS—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 60c; Amber, 60@65; lower grades, 50@55, as to quality.

GRAIN—Trade in all kinds of grain continues quiet, with a supply somewhat in excess of present requirements, but prices remain unchanged. Wheat continues dull with more offering than is wanted; sales are weak but unchanged; $1.30@1.31 for red, and $1.40@1.45 for white. The oats market presents no new features, but is still sustained, and so far as we can learn, there is no disposition manifested to make concessions to effect sales; quotations 47@48 cts per car for 75@80, as to quality. Rye is quiet and nominally unchanged at $1.05.

HAY—Continues dull, with more offering than is wanted; baled is quotable at $18@23 ₩ ton, according to quality and condition.

HOMINY—At $4.25@4.50 ₩ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Hams—Extra Sugar Cured, canvassed, 14¾; Shoulders—Extra Sugar Cured, canvassed, 10¾; Breakfast Bacon—Extra Sugar Cured, canvassed, 12¾; Dried Beef—Extra Sugar Cured, canvassed, 17. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¾ ₩ lb; Rib Sides, 10¾; Short Rib Sides, 11¾; Clear Sides, 11¾. Mess Pork, ₩ brl, 19.50; Lard—Prime Leaf, in tcs, 13¾; Refined summer use in tierces, 12¾; hhds, 13¼; buckets 13¾, 3 lb pails, 14¼; 5 lb do, 13¾; 3 lb pails, 15; 5 cp pails 14¾; 6 do pails, 14¾.

POULTRY—Live Chickens 70@85 cts ₩ pair.

POTATOES—Sales, in a jobbing way, at $1.00@1.25 ₩ bushel, the outside figure for prime Peach Blows.

RAGS—The market is reported quiet and unchanged at 3@3½ ₩ lb for good mixed.

TALLOW—6@6½.

SEEDS—Flax Seed is wanted at $2.35. There is no demand for either Clover or Timothy.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1874.

ARRIVALS.

Following were the arrivals from and including Sunday up until noon, to-day and to afford comparison, we append the record of the corresponding time last week:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Sunday	94 cars	41 cars	16 cars
Monday	62 "	16 "	8 "
Tuesday	92 "	16 "	18 "
Wednesday	61 "	13 "	15 "
Total	311 "	78 "	53 "
Total last week	103 "	94 "	49 "

CATTLE.

We have to report a continued active market, and the predictions made in a recent report, that the depression which characterized the business so long, was about over, is in a fair way for being realized. That business is steadily increasing is evident from the increased sale: in this, the third week the sales footed up 1,106 head, against 775 head the week preceding, whereas the sales this week foot up 2,005 head, or nearly double those of the corresponding time last week. The Philadelphia dealers were here in full force, and that they have not been idle is evident from the fact that 42 cars have already been purchased for that market, and the probability is that nearly as many more will be wanted before the close. The purchases for New York have been comparatively light, but there was an unusually large attendance of drovers from different points in the Eastern part of the State, hence competition has been pretty lively, and more so to day than any other market cattle remaining unsold. In regard to prices there was little change, as compared with last week; green slippery stock, which constituted the largest proportion of the offerings, may have ruled a shade lower, but prime quiet steers, of which we had but few, were scarcely equal to the demand, brought fully as much as last week, and sold readily. The sales reported are six loads of Texans, at 1,465, sold by Hamilton & Loughner to Simon Ulery at 5.85; they are cognizant of another small lot of drove buying brought 3 cars averaging 1,200, at 6.40 and 2 cars, weighing 1,425 at 6.60.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 1,300@1,400 steers	6.70@6.75
Extra 1,200@1,300 steers	6.40@6.60
Prime 1,000@1,100 steers	6.00@6.25
Rough thin steers, 900@1,000	5.00@5.50
Shippers' mixed stock	4.00@4.50
Bulls as to quality	2.50@4.50
Mixed rough stock	3.00@4.00

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A well informed Cattle drover, just arrived in New York, from St. Louis, says that the Texas cattle are better this year than usual; that the herds have been more carefully selected than in former years; are generally of better form, and less likely to come forward in the condition The working classes of the East want cheap wholesome beef, and if the Texas Cattle can be sent here in fair condition, so as to meet this want, the demand for them will become very large.

One year ago the finest Cattle offered were sold at 13@ 13¾c ₩ lb, and average sales were reported at 11@c ₩ lb. And the first appearance of Texas Cattle was in the second week in June last year, and they were sold at 9c per pound to dre s 56 pound to the gross cwt.

The report from the Blue Grass regions, Kentucky in regard to Cattle are very favorable.

SHEEP.

Notwithstanding the arrivals thus far have been but little over one half of what they were at the corresponding time last week, the supply has been fully up to the demand, and prices are no better the quality, as a general thing, was below the best we had been receiving. The bulk of the offerings consisting of the commoner grades, hence, while prime fat Sheep have sold readily, the common stock was dull and in little demand for some time to come. The inquiry is mainly for the better grades, many of the eastern buyers will take no other kind, while, on the other hand, the demand for low grade does not appear to base brisk as it usually is at this particular time, hence there is more difference in prices than usual, and, it is scarcely necessary to add, the difference is against low grade stock and in favor of the better grade. The impression appears to prevail that prime, fat wethers are destined to keep up in price all season, as the supply is said to be comparatively small, while, on the other hand, scalawag stock is abundant, and in all probability will have to be disposed of at scalawag prices.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 90@100 ₩	5.50@5.75
Prime 8.@90	5.00@5.25
Good 75@80	4.50@4.60
Fair 7.@75	3.50@4.00
Scalawags, ₩ head	$1.00@3.00

HOGS.

With decreased receipts and an increased demand the market has been more active this week and, as compared with this time last week, a sharp advance in prices has been established In addition to the regular New York and Philadelphia buyers there was an unusually brisk demand for shipping to Baltimore, and but for this, it is doubtful whether holders would have been able to get prices as far as they did. Prime Philadelphia hogs, 200@250 lbs, quotable at 6.3@6.40; Yorkers 1.50@6.0 Pa, 5.50@5.80.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1874.

The Crude market was firmer, and as compared with yesterday, prices were a shade higher; immediate shipment quoted at $1 ₩ brl bid, and $1.05 asked—on Tuesday, it was offered at the even dollar. There seems to be a more hopeful feeling in regard to the future, and it is this, as much as anything else, that has stiffened up the market within the past few days. Refined, notwithstanding the advance, is more inquired for, and prices are fully sustained: June, delivered in Philadelphia, 13; July, 13¼; July and August; to arrive, 13¾; September, 13¾—three cents delivered from the quotations just mentioned will give the price here.

Refined is very dull, and may be quoted nominally at $1.00@1.55 for countries; and $1.60@1.75 for city make. It is estimated that refiners here have about 300,000 bbls.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper	Consignee.	Bbls.
Bradley & Co	Hutchinson O W	665
Stevenson	Eagle O W	321
Stevenson	Radiant O W	931
Stevenson	Peerless O W	481
Stevenson	Cochran O W	222
Dodson B & Co	Hutchinson O W	551
McKelvy	Hutchinson O W	210
Duncan	Sunbeam O W	
Total		3,202

Cincinnati Iron Market

CINCINNATI, June 16.—Wm. Means, in his circular, says: The market for Pig Iron continues much depressed. Reports from all quarters are equally gloomy as to the present condition, and the improvement hoped for seems to be far in the future. Those having long experience in the business understand that the question now becomes a matter of patience and bottom, and those who are able to hold out to the end will receive their reward. When that end will come is entirely a matter of conjecture.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 17, 1874.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat: demand fair and price advanced: No 1 spring $1.21½@1.22; No 2 $1.19¾ cash; $1.18¾ seller July; $1.12¾ seller August. Corn dull and unsettled; No 2 mixed 46c cash; 61¾c seller July or August; high mixed 50¾c; rejected 47c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2 37c cash; 43¾c seller July; rejected 44c rye quiet: No 1 84c. Barley dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, $17.20@17.25 cash; $17.20 seller July; $17.45 seller August. Lard dull and heavier, lie cash; seller July. Bulkmeats dull and nominal, lie cash; clear rib middles for loose. Dry salted shoulders 6¾c. Whisky—Steady and in moderate demand, 94½c.

On open board in the afternoon wheat closed steady, $1.18¾@1.18⅞ seller July. Corn unsettled and lower, 60¾c seller July.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Cotton dull at 17¾c. Flour in moderate request; quotations unchanged. Wheat in fair demand; No 2 spring $1.37@1.38½; No 3 Northwest $1.40@1.41; No 2 Milwaukee $1.43@1.44. Rye steady at $1.05@1.06. Barley nominal. Malt quiet. Corn in fair demand; sales 87,000 bush new western mixed 75@76c; yellow 81@83c. Oats dull and declining; mixed western 62@63c; white 66@70c. Hay, hops, and groceries quiet. Crude petroleum 9½c; refined 18½@18¾c. Turpentine firmer at 38½c. Rice steady at 7@10c. Leather firm at 27@30c; Orinoco 24@28c. Wool firm; domestic fleece 43@46c; pulled 40@52c. Pork dull and heavy at $17.37½. Lard quiet; prime steam 9½@9 12½; extra 11@11¼. Middles dull; long clear 9½c; short clear 10¼. Lard dull and lower at 11¾@11 7-16c. Butter steady at 18@23c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky lower at 93½@94c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 17.—Wheat dull; No 1 red $1.35; No 2 $1.28. Corn irregular; 69@70c. Oats steady at 35@36c. Petroleum steady; standard white in cases 10½c; Otto test 13½.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 17.—Cotton quiet at 17c. Flour and corn nominal. Oats in active demand at 50c. Bacon and lard unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, June 17.—Wheat quiet; prime white Canada offered at $1.72; No 1 Milwaukee club $1.40. Corn quiet at 73@75c.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, June 17.—Cattle: receipts to-day 709 head; total for week 8,228 head; the market was very active and strong at a rise of 10@15c on all but the good cattle, but common stock were off 50@75c; good corn fed Texans command ready sale at full prices. Sheep and lambs: receipts to-day 3,800 head; total for week 7,000; market dull and low at $4.75@6.25 for western sheep; $7@8 50 for Canada lambs. Hogs: receipts to-day 2,200 head; total for the week 4,800; market dull: Yorkers $5.50@5.75; heavy to-day $5.60@5.70.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Cattle: receipts 2,273; market for good grades active and prices strong; low and medium qualities dull and unsettled. Choice steers, poor, so'd at $5@5.25; fair corn fed Texans at $5@4.90; fair to choice natives $5.40@5.80; extra $6.20@6.75, the outside for fancy lots; shipments to-day 1,000 cattle; 84,000 market fairly active or good lots; range $5@5.85 for poor to choice, with most of the sales between $5.30 and $5.60; shipments 10,000. Sheep: receipts to-day 1,000; dull and prices unchanged; $4@6.50 for inferior to extra.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, June 17.—There was an improved movement out of notions to-day. Orders from California and distant western jobbers, the sales were not large in the aggregate, but altogether were quite active, and grain bags are in better request. Prices of cotton goods are unchanged. Prints are quiet. Woolens moved slowly. 400 pieces of black silks were sold at auction and brought fair prices.

Wool.

BOSTON, June 17.—There is no change to notice in the wool market. Prices are firm and continue to be well sustained. Ohio, Kentucky and Virginia fleece 50@55c for medium; Ohio and Pennsylvania fleece 50@55c for new; 55@56c for choice lots of do; Michigan 50@52c; and super and extra pulled 55@60c; combing and delaine fleeces 57@62c for washed; Kentucky sells at 45c.

The Trade Depression in England.

The London Times of the 1st inst, reviewing trade and finance says: There have been heavy iron failures; the woolen trade of Yorkshire has also suffered severely, the number of failures lately being considerable, although the causes are hardly any of great magnitude; the linen trade has also been the scene of some embarrassments, and the well known firm of Grindlay & Co, Colonial Produce trade have also been strongly affected by the depression in the cliperships in which the trade depression for the moment is most marked, although no trade is very brisk. And in this time last week the sales footed up 1,106 head, against 775 head the week preceding, whereas the sales this week foot up 2,005 head, or nearly double those of the corresponding time last week. The Philadelphia dealers were here in full force, and that they have not been idle is evident from the fact that 42 cars have already been purchased for that market, and the probability is that nearly as many more will be wanted before the close. The purchases for New York have been comparatively light, but there was an unusually large attendance of drovers from different points in the Eastern part of the State, hence competition has been pretty lively, and more so to day than any other market cattle remaining unsold. In regard to prices there was little change, as compared with last week; green slippery stock, which constituted the largest proportion of the offerings, may have ruled a shade lower, but prime quiet steers, of which we had but few, were scarcely equal to the demand, brought fully as much as last week, and sold readily. The sales reported are six loads of Texans, at 1,465, sold by Hamilton & Loughner to Simon Ulery at 5.85; they are cognizant of another small lot of drove buying brought 3 cars averaging 1,200, at 6.40 and 2 cars, weighing 1,425 at 6.60.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

FLOUR.
HACKMAN, BELL & CO.,
JOBBERS IN
Flour, Tea, Spices, Soaps, &c.,
52 South Diamond,
[612-692] ALLEGHENY, PA.

LAING & M'KALLIP,
Dealers in
Grain, Flour, Feed, Baled Hay, &c.
General Agents for the Celebrated
Louisville, Phœnix and Rosendale
HYDRAULIC CEMENTS.
Also, Wilkesbarre Anthracite COal.
347 LIBERTY STREET,
jg19 PITTSBURGH.

JOHN WILSON & SON,
WHOLESALE GROCERS.
SPECIALTIES,
TEA AND TOBACCO,
297 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

J. L. BLANCHARD & CO.,
Wholesale and retail dealers in
Groceries, Teas,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c.,
No. 396 Penn Street,
Goods delivered in the city free of charge.

Potomac Herring,
Potomac Shad.
This season's catch, just arriving in Barrels and Halfs.
Watt, Lang & Co.,

FLOUR. FLOUR.
Hanna, Wood & Co.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Flour, Grain, Mill Feed, &c.,
112 SECOND AVENUE.

JOHN M'DOWELL,
DEALER IN
EGGS, BUTTER
And all kinds of Country Produce,
No. 52 South Diamond Street.
Butter and Eggs received daily.

CALDWELL & CROSBY,
Commission Merchants,
And Dealers in
HAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE.
295 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orders for shipment and consignments solicited and promptly attended to.

MORRISON & CO.,
Commission Merchants
And Dealers in HAY, GRAIN and PRODUCE.
No. 325 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orders for Shipments and Consignments solicited and promptly attended to.

Flour, Grain and Feed House
OF
R. KNOX & SON,
60 WEST DIAMOND,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

KEIL & RITCHART,
Commission Merchants,
And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.
349 Liberty Street,
Patterson's Block, PITTSBURGH, PA.

George Stewart,
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
And Wholesale and Retail dealer in
FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED AND PRODUCE,
No. 31 WEST DIAMOND, Allegheny City.
Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignments of all kinds of Country Produce. [mh9-31]

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.
FAMILY GROCERS,
And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR.
No. 15 MARKET STREET,
Corner of First avenue.

JOHN SKIPTON A. WALLACE.
SKIPTON & WALLACE,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS and PRODUCE DEALERS,
No. 83 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.
IN STORE.
50 bales Hops, Wisconsin and New York.
50 bags prime Timothy Seed.
50 bbls Apples and Dried Peaches.
In Elevator—
2 cars prime Wheat.
1 car prime White Oats.
To arrive—
3 cars White Oats.
2 cars Mixed Corn.
2 cars Wheat.
Butter, Eggs and Produce generally daily, for sale by D. McMILLAN & CO.,
347 Liberty street.

ONE CAR YORK STATE RUSSETS.
1 car York State E. R. Seed.
150 boxes Messina Lemons.
200 boxes Messina Lemons.
70 bbls Seed Sweet Potatoes.
50 bbls Early Rose Potatoes.
50 bbls Potatoes.
50 half bbl Onions.
15 half bbl Mixed Pickles.
50 cases Tomatoes.
50 cases Window Corn.
20 cases 2 lb Peaches—in store and for sale by
AIKEN, WALLACE & CO.,
LIBERTY STREET, have in store for sale and to arrive—
5 cars prime Oats.
10 cars prime Shelled Corn.
10 cars prime New Ear Corn.
3 cars ¼ Bran.
100 sacks prime Timothy Seed.
10,000 Heavy Striped India Sacks, to which we invite the attention of the trade.

HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO., 349
LIBERTY STREET, have in store for sale and to arrive—
5 cars prime Oats.
10 cars prime Shelled Corn.
10 cars prime New Ear Corn.
3 cars ¼ Bran.
100 sacks prime Timothy Seed.
10,000 Heavy Striped India Sacks, to which we invite the attention of the trade.

BRIDGE WORK.
KEYSTONE BRIDGE CO.
BUILDERS OF
Iron and Wooden Bridges,
Wrought Iron Turn-Tables, Roofs, &c.
OFFICES:
Cor. Fifty-first and Harrisons streets, Pittsburgh.
No. 426 Walnut street, Philadelphia.
No. 211 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

UNION IRON MILLS.
Carnegie, Kloman & Co.,
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BRIDGE IRON,
Patent Solid Rolled Wrought Iron Beams,
Girders, Channel Iron, Angles, Plates,
Axles, Post Iron,
Splice Bars and Merchant Bar.
Special attention given to unusual shapes and sizes
General Office and Works, 33d Street,
PITTSBURGH.
Eastern Office—57 Broadway, New York.
Western Office—No. 211 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Lithograph of Sections and Book of detailed information, giving calculations of strains, &c., furnished on application.

OILS, &c.
Waring Brothers,
Successors to WARING & KING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
IN
Petroleum and its Products,
37 Fifth Avenue,
Philadelphia address.
Waring Brothers & Co.,
1016 307 Walnut street.

ELKINS, BLY & CO.
Riverside Oil Refinery,
Manufacturers of
Carbon and Head Light Oils,
And Dealers in
LUBRICATING OILS,
Duquesne Way and Ninth St., Pittsburgh.
Orders from the wholesale trade solicited.

HARDWARE.
C. PATTERSON, THOS. H. HAWS, CHAS. T. BEALE, M.H. WOLFF, JOS. D. CHERRY.
Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,
Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY
SIGN OF THE ANVIL,
No. 50 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH.

RIVER PACKETS.
For Louisville, Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.
WILL HAVE DISPATCH,
THE
FAVORITE PACKET BARGES.
J. M. SICKERSTOFF, Master
J. W. SCOTT, Clerk
Through receipts given to Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Shreveport, Jefferson and Marshall, Texas, San Francisco, Cheyenne, Greely, Colorado and Salt Lake City, Utah, Omaha and Council Bluffs, Iowa City also to all points on the Upper Mississippi river.
For lowest rates apply to
GRIGGS & MACKEY,
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

STEAMSHIPS.
Anchor Line.
PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW
FAVORITE ROUTE FOR TOURISTS.
Passenger Accommodations Unsurpassed.
STEAMER EVERY ALTERNATE DAY.
From Piers 20 and 21 North R ver, N. Y.
EVERY SATURDAY, at 8 A. M.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY.
RATES OF PASSAGE: Cabin $65 and $75 gold. Steerage $25 to $30, according to accommodations.
Cabin tickets from Glasgow issued at reduced rates.
Intermediate, $30.
Steerage, $20.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
For Tickets or further information, apply to JOHN J. McCORMICK, cor. Fourth avenue and Smithfield st. Pittsburgh, or to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y.
SCHAMBERG, 163 Smithfield street. apr4-wky

PASSAGE
To and From Europe
TICKETS to and from any European port for all the principal lines of steamers.
EXCHANGE bought and sold.
DRAFTS AND LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal cities of Europe and America.
COLLECTIONS of Insurance Claims, &c., attended to directly and promptly.
CHARGES, &c., forwarded promptly to any part of Europe.
GOLD, Silver, Foreign Coins, Stocks, &c., dealt in.
European Shipping News Telegraph Office and Financial Bureau.
Please apply to
MAX. SCHAMBERG,
Banker, Broker, General Agent, &c.,
163 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

COAL AND COKE.
SAMUEL C. GRIER & CO.,
Dealers in
ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS
COAL,
Offices and yards—Cor. Grant avenue and Ft. W. R. R. Crossing, Sandusky street, Allegheny City, P. O. Box 1146, Allegheny City, Pa.
Prompt attention given to filling orders. apr7

JOS. DORAN ROBT. E. LATIMER
DORAN & LATIMER,
COAL DEALERS,
CONNELLSVILLE R. R. DEPOT,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR.
2 cars oat's Black & H; 1 do Scott & G; 1 do Hill & B; 5 do wheat Marshall K & Co

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms
PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, FOR 24 HOURS.
Brown & Co m 4 Simlok & Co 17
Caughey & H 3 Byers & McG m 4
J Reamer m 2 P D Nicols 2
Lewis O & P m 2 Laughlin & McG m 9
J W Porter 6 Rogers and B 3
Total 56
CLEVELAND

HOME NEWS.

Persons leaving Pittsburgh for the Summer can have the DAILY GAZETTE mailed to their address anywhere in America or Europe, by leaving their orders in the Counting Room, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.

What Would You Like?

Supper, Strawberries, Ice Cream, Ice-Fruit Waters, delicacies of the season. Then visit the ladies of the Fourth avenue Baptist Church to-night and to-morrow night. Choice readings and a good time. Plain and fancy articles for sale cheap. Admittance 15 cents.

Mr. Don Giovanni O'Dwyer Makes an Explanation.

Mr. Don Giovanni O'Dwyre called upon us last evening and left the following communication, which we publish verbatim. It explains itself.

THE TIPPLERS

On the performance commencing on yesterday the audience loudly called for Don. Giovanni ODwyer the Dublin Tenor to sing some of the Irish Melodies.—An explanation was offered for ODwyer, not being amongst the performers, which the audience would not accept and repeatedly called for "the Last Rose of Summer' The minstrel boy "Rich and Rare" & other Sweet Irish airs to be Sung by the celebraied Poet Tenor amongst whose accomplments is the rare gift of the Trello which belongs to the highest degree of cultivation in music

High School Class Exercises.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

PITTSBURGH, June 17, 1874.

In last evening's issue of the *Leader*, I noticed an article concerning the class night exercises of the High School, class of '74, which, to all appearances, was copied word for word, with the exception of one paragraph, from the GAZETTE. This exception was in the criticism of Geo. M. Paisley's oration. The *Leader* states that "the effort was not characterized by any unusual amount of brilliancy on the part of the speaker. So far from it he failed to enter into the spirit of the piece, and the result was a painful lack of force and earnestness in its delivery."

This, in the opinion of all the hearers on Tuesday, is a great mistake. If the *Leader*, when it does copy from the GAZETTE, would copy correctly, it would give the truth, instead of getting things mixed up as it always does. Hoping you will publish this correction, I remain yours, LOVER OF TRUTH.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

Closing Exercises—Music Contest for McKee and Mellor Prizes.

The closing exercises of the Pittsburgh Female College for the present Collegiate year will commence this morning with the examination of the Senior Class. The examinations of the Seniors will continue two days. To-morrow evening the music contest for the McKee and Mellor prizes will take place in the College chapel. We are requested to extend a cordial invitation to all to be present. We need not urge attendance, as the entertainments given at the College always attract crowds of our best citizens. The entertainments this year promise to be unusually good. Let all who can attend and enjoy the rich treat in store for them.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The play of "Nip" continues to amuse the audiences that gather nightly to witness it. As we have said before, it is a pleasing drama, possessing many good points which do not fail to interest the auditor. Miss Louise Sylvester in her several specialities and her five different characters, is, of course, the bright particular star, and she is well supported by the company. "Nip" will be repeated to-night.

LIBRARY HALL.—This evening the Central High School will hold its annual commencement, when the sheepskins will be awarded to the graduating class. An interesting order of exercises has been arranged, and there is no doubt but the friends of the scholars will turn out in good force.

A SANGUINARY SCENE.

Contest on Second Avenue—Hibernians versus Teutons.

An uproariously amusing incident occurred about seven o'clock last night on Second avenue, above the Keystone mill. A German accompanied by his two sons was driving our the avenue in a light spring wagon where he accidentally ran over a child that was playing in the road. The mother of the young one, an Irish woman, observed the accident and hastily running out picked up her off-spring, but seeing it was not injured any she immediately dropped it again and gathering an armful of stones, took after the German with all her speed, and poured the stones into him like a hail storm. Keeping up all the time a shower of Irish adjectives and expletives. The affair was very entertaining and led a number of the sons of Erin, who lived hard by, to join in the fray, and the woman, thus strongly reinforced led her party into the thickest of the fight, which was only made hotter by an Irishman's natural antipathy to a German. The matter finally got somewhat serious, and the men in the wagon perceiving it about time to make an effort for self preservation, jumped out and prepared for defense. One of them hit a Hibernian on the jaw and disabled him from making any further offensive operations. The battle was contested fiercely for a brief period, but the reinforced sides arriving at the conclusion that it would perhaps be best to wind up the affair, the woman led her forces off in good order and retracing her steps picked up her child and returned home. The Germans mounted their vehicle and drove away, the dead being subsequently removed, the wounded tenderly cared for, and night and quietness dropped down and enveloped the sanguinary scene.

POLICE RETRENCHMENT.

Proposed Heavy Reduction in the Force—Expenses to be Cut Down in Order not to Exhaust the Appropriation.

Messrs. Braun and Galvin, the sub-committee appointed by the Police Committee to take into consideration the matter of the proposed reduction in the city police force, held a meeting last night in the Mayor's office. It is thought that unless some action looking toward retrenchment in the way of expenditures is taken the annual appropriation made for the Police Committee at the commencement of the year will fall short from $15,000 to $18,000. Under the new Constitution no transfers can be made from one appropriation to another, and should the money of the Police Committee happen to fall short before the expiration of the year the city would be compelled to go for a certain time without police protection, unless, indeed, some philanthropic citizen should make up the deficiency from his own pocket, of which there would not be even the remotest probability. The sub-committee, after sagely discussing the situation, and closely examining into everything that gave indications of being able to bear a reduction without any subsequent evil results, decided to recommend to the General Committee that an ordinance be presented to Councils providing for reductions as follows: That the conveyance of prisoners from the Central Station house to the West Penn Depot, on the way to Claremont, be let out by contract, thus effecting a saving estimated at $900 per annum. Also, that the washing of the street lamps be given out by contract, which will be equal, it is thought by the committee, to saving the services and pay of two men. That the city police force be reduced to the extent of twenty men, and the watchman and janitor of Municipal Hall dispensed with. In the event of there still not being retrenchment enough, it is proposed to slay a number of the detective force, retaining the most efficient. A meeting of the General Committee will be called for Saturday night to consider the above recommendations, as it is desired to have the reductions made by the first of July.

THE ALLEGHENY WATER WORKS.

The New Pumping Engine Inspected by the Water Committee.

Several days ago the new Lowrey pumping engine at the Allegheny water works was again set in operation, after its recent accident and after having been improved somewhat, and as it worked very satisfactorily, it was decided to call a meeting of the Water Committe of Councils of that city to go and see the pump in operation. Yesterday afternoon was the time set and at the hour appointed but one member of the committee, Mr. Hugh McNeil, presented himself at the City Hall, but that being some other invited citizens present, they proceeded to the water works where they were met by Mr. Smith, chairman of the water committee, Mr. Riddle, chairman of the Finances Committee, Mr. David Lowrey inventor, and Mr. A. Harrison manufacturer of the engine, City Engineer Davis and others. The engine was found to be working very nicely, running at the rate of not more 5 revolutions per minute and pumping at the rate of nearly 8 000,000 gallons of water every 24 hours. It could have been run at a greater rate of speed, but there was not sufficient water in the pit to allow of it, the water there being about three feet lower than the surface of the river, and the one 24 inch pipe from the river did not allow of sufficient water to enter to keep it at a greater height. It is intended to lay another pipe from the pit to the river, as soon as the river falls somewhat, and it is thought that the engine can then be run at the rate of ten revolutions per minute, pumping up at the rate of nearly 16,000,000 gallons every twenty-four hours. Since last Monday morning the old engines have been stopped, and the new one has furnished the entire supply of water, and it has only been worked about 12 or 14 hours a day, and has kept the basin nearly full and furnished the regular supply to the city, since then. For such a large piece of machinery it works very smoothly and well, and by its work since Monday it has shown that, contrary to the expectations of a great many persons in Allegheny and in this city, it is a success, and that it alone can furnish the supply of water for Allegheny city, for a number of years yet. It still needs some slight changes and alterations to make it take steam just at the proper instant to make it look perfectly regular; as it is, one pump works a very small degree faster than the other, for the reason that the steam cut-off is not yet properly regulated. Besides that the pitman rods need bracing to prevent their vibrating as much as they do at present, and then a good polishing, and a nice coat of paint will about make them right. It will not be taken off the hands of the contractor for a month or so yet, until everything is just as it should be, and is working properly. The visitors afterwards went up on Troy Hill to the water reservoir, to see the water as it came up the large three foot pipe and fell into the reservoir; the end of the pipe is above the ground, and the water falls down into the basin. The Troy Hill pump and tank were also examined by the party while they were there. All of those who were present expressed themselves satisfied with the manner in which the new engine is working.

THE MIFFLIN MURDER.

Ortwein on Trial for His Life.

A Mass of Evidence for the Commonwealth—The Jewelry Ortwein Took from his Victims—His Operations in Allegheny—Medical Testimony.

The trial of Ernest Ortwein for the murder of the Hamnett family was continued yesterday in the Criminal Court, and a large amount of testimony was taken in behalf of the Commonwealth. In the afternoon the proceedings were occasionally briefly interrupted by the musical notes from the numerous brass bands accompanying the Catholic Temperance procession passing by, and as the melody floated in through the open court room windows, entirely filling the room, the stern features of Judge Stowe's face relaxed into a broad smile as his ears were greeted with the familiar strains of "The Mulligan Guards" or "The Harp That Once Through Tara's Halls." Mr. Moore, of the counsel for the defense, evidently enjoyed the music very much, for he fairly shook with silent laughter, as band after band passed by and almost every one playing "The Mulligan Guards." It is said that Ortwein recently received letters from his mother and sister, and also one from the pastor of his church in Germany, relative to the unfortunate difficulty in which he now is, and expressing the very greatest sympathy for him. He was deeply affected by the contents of the letters, it is said. Court was opened shortly after nine o'clock, and the prisoner being brought in was placed in the box. He is certainly an enigma hard to solve. His face is as expressionless as wood, and none of the developments made yesterday were sufficient to betray him into evincing even the slightest degree of interest. The seat he occupies is a hard wood bench, but it never seems to become uncomfortable to him, for he sits for hours without moving, except now and then merely altering the position of his arms. His eyes alone are restless, and once in a while there is a twitching motion of the muscles of his massive jaws. His real size cannot be determined until he stands up, when his broad, heavy shoulders are a sufficient indication of the enormous strength he must certainly possess.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE.

Quite a number of witnesses were examined during the forenoon. Robert R. Calhoun, who testified the day previous, was called and cross-examined by Mr. Moore. Carlos Voudry, ex-Coroner J. G. West, Frank Ackerman, John Horner and Charles Schultz, all of whom live in Mifflin township, and who were neighbors of John Hamnett, were examined, and testified to the discovery of the burning of the house and the finding of the bodies of the members of the murdered family.

SCIENTIFIC TESTIMONY.

Dr. J. D. Thomas, sworn.—Was called upon on April 30th to attend the post mortem examination with Dr. Denniston. When I arrived there the bodies were in a shed some forty or fifty feet from the house; the body of Smith was best preserved; the right side of the skull was crushed in; there was a cut on the back of the neck also; the blows could have been made by a hatchet or an axe; these strokes were sufficient to cause immediate death; the next body was that supposed to be Mr. Hamnett's; the anterior portion of the skull and eyes were crushed in; the heart and intestines had been dried up. This body was a great deal more consumed by the fire; this blow was sufficient to cause death; the next body we examined was that of a child; there was nothing but the cinder of a spinal cord and head; the only natural thing we recognized was a tooth in its normal condition; it was the tooth of a child some eight or nine years old; the next body was that supposed to be Mrs. Hamnett's; the back portion of the skull remained; the front portion seemed to be crushed off, but not so much burned that we could not tell; there was a fracture extending around the whole part of the head, and it was the same way with Mr. Hamnett; the fracture alone may not have caused death immediately, but would probably have done so eventually. It would require a severe blow to produce such a fracture; the back part of Mr. Hamnett's head was burned except a part of the neck; the necktie, vest and coat collar were altogether on him, and I took them off; the spinal cord of the other child was found in the ashes; the bodies of the others were all found on the day previous.

Cross-examined.—The fracture on the boy Smith, I think, was on the right side of the skull; there was distinct evidence of blood on Mr. and Mrs. Hamnett and the boy.

David Calhoun was here re-called and testified that he had conversed in English with Ortwein in jail on Monday last.

REVOLTING DETAILS.

Dr. E. A. Wood, sworn.—Of the four bodies we examined, two appeared to be those of adults and two of younger persons, the first body, said to be that of the body of Smith, we found to be partially consumed by the fire; the wounds we found on him I am satisfied were made before the burning; the most important reason for believing so was the fact that there was blood about his neck and in the neighborhood of his wounds; I know the blood was there before the burning because it could not have been produced after; the wounds appeared to be made with a blunt instrument; there were two contusions of the skull injuring the brain, which was sufficient to cause death. The probability is the person died at the first blow; the wounds on Hamnett's body, I think, were produced before the fire; I think from appearance of blood in large quantities is indisputable evidence that these wounds were made before the fire; I am satisfied that both Mr. Hamnett and Smith died before the fire; the fracture in Mr. Hamnett's case extended half way around the skull and in two or three different directions; I think blows were the cause of these radiating fractures; I think we next examined Mrs. Hamnett's body, and the presence of clotted blood here satisfied me that had received wounds before the fire; the front part of the head was charred and almost entirely consumed by the fire, but the back portion was preserved, and there was a fracture around this; I know this fracture was made previous to the burning, from the presence of the clotted blood; the hair was perfectly saturated with blood; I cannot say that the wounds were sufficient to cause death; but they must have been terrible blows that had received. Would be before the fire; the front part of the head was charred and almost entirely consumed by the fire, but the back portion was preserved, and there was a fracture around this; I know this fracture was made previous to the burning, from the presence of the clotted blood; the hair was perfectly saturated with blood; I cannot say that the wounds were sufficient to cause death; but they must have been terrible blows that made them; the wounds on Smith were much worse than on Mr. Hamnett; those on both were sufficient to cause death; I saw no marks of violence on the child found that day, or the day following.

THAT VISIT.

Mr. Samuel G. West testified to Mr. and Mrs. Hamnett being at his house during the earlier part of the night they were murdered. He recognized fragments of clothing as being a part of the wearing apparel of Mr. Hamnett. At this point the court took a recess until half past one o'clock.

Afternoon Proceedings.

Upon the re-assembling of court, the examination of Mr. West was recommenced and concluded.

THE ARTICLES ORTWEIN BOUGHT.

Mr. Meyer, sworn.—I keep a store at Homestead, about a mile and a quarter from Hamnetts; the road is hilly partly, and partly flat; I was in my store the evening before the fire. I remember seeing Ortwein was in the store between eight and nine o'clock in the evening; he asked for half a dollars worth of sugar; got some tobacco, cigars and three cents worth of candy; he was in my store about ten minutes; don't know whether he walked or rode; there was a horse tied to the gate outside; don't know whether it was his or not; George West was in the store then; when he went out of the store he got on his horse and I handed him his bundles; he was standing at the side of the store, not in front of it where animals are usually tied; he went in the direction of Louis Miller's tavern.

THE PRISONER IN MILLER'S SALOON.

Louis Miller, sworn.—Keep a tavern at Homestead, about a mile and a half from Hamnett lived; the road is a pretty rough one; I don't know Ortwein at all; I did not see Ortwein in my tavern on the Wednesday evening, the night of the murder; quite a number of people from the trains were there and he might have got in and I not have noticed him; there is no other saloon about Homestead; some a couple of miles away.

Cross-examined.—I have no bar-keeper; I attend to my house myself; did not see Ortwein in my house; I did not say before the Coroner's inquest he had taken a glass of beer; I wasn't reported right there; some person told me he had some beer there; I didn't see him.

Thomas Wilson was next called, and testified that he was in Miller's saloon on Wednesday evening; Wm. Reese and Charles Hoffman were with him; had known Ortwein for about a couple of months; had been at Hamnett's place some four or five times; had seen Ortwein there; I saw Ortwein in Miller's saloon that evening; he got a glass of beer and went out then; Miller gave him the beer; that was the last I saw of him that night.

TRACING ORTWEIN'S MOVEMENTS

Wm. Reese, sworn.—Live a mile and a half from Homestead and within four or five hundred yards of the Hamnett's. I know I saw Ortwein at Miller's saloon the night before the burning of Hamnett's house. He got a glass of beer and went out about half past eight o'clock.

Cross examined—Ortwein was sober. I spoke to him several times at Hamnett's. He could talk a little English. I saw Ortwein and Hamnett at the Presbyterian church twice.

George Wood, sworn.—Lives beyond the Hamnett's occasionally, and knew Ortwein by sight. I had seen him and Robert Smith hauling hay. I saw Ortwein in Meyer's store at Homestead about half past eight o'clock the evening before the murder. He bought some sugar, tobacco, cigars and candy, and he paid for the articles with scrip. He left after purchasing the goods, and I went with him toward Hamnett's for a short distance, and then fell in with a number of boys, Ortwein turning off at the forks of the road toward Hamnett's. I did not see him turn off, but after I left him he went on horseback toward Hamnett's.

Cross examined.—Ortwein wanted the candy for the children. There is a new road leading from Homestead to Hamnett's and he took that road. I had no lengthy conversation with him, merely speaking.

THE PRISONER'S ARREST.

J. L. Robinson sworn.—Live at Evergreen Hamlet, on the opposite side of the Allegheny river, some three miles from Lawrenceville. I am a store keeper. For the past three months have been conductor on the Lawrenceville & Evergreen railway. I saw Ortwein the evening he was arrested. Think it was on Friday, May 1st, about three o'clock in the afternoon at Wachter's brewery, at the foot of Troy Hill. I went there about one o'clock to see Mr. Wachter. Ortwein came in followed by another man. They exchanged a word or two and stepping up to the bar, called for beer, drinking with another man who was a brewer at Wachter's. One of the men asked if there was any thing knew, and another replied that he knew of nothing but the great murder. Ortwein said he knew the murdered family well, and had lived with them about a month before. As soon as I heard the remark, I stepped up to the counter and asked Ortwein if he had lived with the murdered family and he said he had.

THE POOR LITTLE CHILDREN,

he said, he could almost cry for them himself, putting his hands to his face. In reply to a question about Homestead, Ortwein said he knew all about the place and had only left there a day or two before. After taking probably half a dozen glasses of beer he went out, followed by another man, and they talked on the pavement for some time, Ortwein showing his companion some rings he had, one of them falling down and rolling into the gutter. The man picked it up and gave it to Ortwein, and the latter then crossed the street and went into a wagon shop. When he came out, the man who had picked up the ring said to him, "Old fellow, you had better be getting out of this or they will likely be after you." He had no sooner made that remark than the prisoner started off up Troy Hill. I followed, and saw him putting his hand on the knob of the side door of Ober's brewery. I followed him into Seidel's brewery, and he asked me what I wanted. I said I did not want anything particularly, and he then asked me if I would take a glass of beer with him. We went into the bar room and got the beer and upon taking out his pocket book to pay for it,

HIS BREAST-PIN

fell out, and picking it up, he asked me what I would give him for it. I told him I did not want it, and placing it again in his pocket book, he returned it to his pocket. It was a lady's breast-pin. I told him I had some business to attend to, and he said he would go along. We went together to Oaio street, to the establishment of Mr. Riddle, and from there to Wachter's brewery. Mr. Wachter, after being told that Ortwein was the man, sent his son for an officer, and in about fifteen minutes the lad returned with a policeman. Ortwein got to singing in Wachter's saloon, when he was put out and the officer took charge of him. That was the last I saw of him.

Cross-examined—I am one of the claimants for the reward offered.

FIXING THE BOOTS.

Fred. Hollenbeck, sworn—My place of business is on Ohio street, Allegheny, not far from Wachter's brewery. I know Ortwein. He came into my store about six o'clock in the morning and bought a pair of gaiters for $2.25 and left his old boots to be fixed. He paid me in silver money. He talked a little and said he had come from New York on the four o'clock train that morning. The boots he left to be fixed were heavy and run down in the heel. I made them straight and put bob nails in them. Ortwein asked me where he could buy clothes, and I went with him to Smith & Weller's tailor store on Diamond alley. He bought a necktie, suspenders and overshirt, and paid for them in silver. We then went to Mr. Klopfers on Ohio street. He there bought a vest, coat and hat, and paid for them in paper money. I think he had the new clothes on. He then went home to my store and Ortwein treated a couple of times. The old clothes he put in his carpet-sack, and left them at my house. (Boots shown and identified by witness.) I fixed the heel of the boot which was run down on the outside.

SILVER COIN PAID OUT.

Gottlieb Weiler, sworn—Am a tailor. My place of business is on Chestnut street, Allegheny. I remember of Mr. Hollenbeck and Ortwein coming to my place. The latter wanted a suit of clothes, but we kept nothing ready made, and the goods he bought from me he paid for in silver. That was on Thursday morning about a quarter of six o'clock, before I had opened the store.

Charles Klopfer, sworn—Keep a clothing store on Ohio street, Allegheny. Mr. Hollenbeck brought Ortwein into my store early one morning before breakfast. The latter bought from me a black coat, vest and a hat. The coat the prisoner has on now he bought from me. He said he came from New York. He was not in my store longer than ten or fifteen minutes. He paid me in greenbacks. The bill I think was fourteen dollars.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE WATCH.

Mrs. Martha L. Heckman sworn—My husband and myself are in the watchmaking business on Chestnut street, Allegheny. I have a watch owned in my store. He wanted to sell a watch. My husband said he would buy the case, and Ortwein could keep the movement. Prisoner said he had two watches and having no use for the movement, he would sell it. He gave him a collar button for the watch case. (Watch shown and identified by the witness as the one on which a new cap was put).

James Taylor, sworn—Am a watchmaker. Work at Mr. Heckman's. (Watch shown.) I have seen the watch. Originally it was an open faced English watch. I repaired it. The name "Hamnett" I did not see on the outside. Mr. Heckman repaired the case and I fixed the movement. The watch was left at the store by Ortwein.

Cross-examined—I identify the watch from the fact that it contained an unusually good movement and was very badly abused. I put new hands on it and saw the watch after the repairs on it had been completed.

Officer Richard Geary, sworn—Am a police officer. Know Ortwein and his wife. Went to their store and got a watch. Told Mrs. Heckman that I wanted a watch and described it. She said they were buying old silver every day and that it might be well up. I purchased the watch and should be made for the watch, and it was found, and has been in my possession ever since. This watch (showp) is the one.

NO DISPUTING THIS.

Thomas Hamnett sworn—Am a brother of John Hamnett, deceased. I live at Fort Smith, Arkansas. From my tenth to my eighteenth year I was raised in Mifflin township. My brother John was about four years older than I am. I have been living in Arkansas about four years. I have lived in nearly all parts of the United States. Am a mill wright by trade and it has led me an itinerant life. Was in Pittsburgh the March was my brother John's. It was given to him by my father about 1845. I carried that same watch a number of years myself. The name on it was engraved there when it was newly bought.

BALANCE OF THE JEWELRY RECOGNIZED.

Mrs. Amanda Welsh, sworn—I am a sister of Mrs. Hamnett, deceased. Live in Mifflin township. Had not visited my sister since August last, but saw her in February. My sister possessed a breast pin (shown.) That was hers. She got it about nine years ago, when she went to town to buy goods. I think she got it home then. (A number of rings and a pair of sleeve buttons were shown witness and identified by her as the property of Mrs. Hamnett. Also a gold chain. Mrs. Oliver, one of Mrs. Hamnett's sisters-in-law, Mrs. Hamnett a gold chain, and witness believed that the one exhibited to her was it, although she had never seen it since Mrs. Oliver had given it to her sister.)

D. E. Oldham, recalled.—This pocket book (shown) was the property of Mr. Hamnett. He had it to the city the day he appealed from the assessment made on his property. I saw it on that occasion and twice before.

THE VALUABLES TAKEN FROM ORTWEIN:

Officer John W. Quirk, sworn—Am one of Mayor Fleming's police. Was on duty in April last. On the first of May last I was notified on my beat to call at Wachter's saloon. It was between four and five o'clock. I went to the saloon and met Mr. Wachter. The supposed murderer was pointed out to me. I arrested him and took him to the office. He resisted after going about half a square and I finally had to put him on a car and compel him to the office. He was searched there in which operation I assisted. These two pocket books (shown) were found on him. One contained two business cards, and about three dollars. In the other pocket book, a pair of sleeve buttons, a collar button and breast pin. (All shown and identified by the witness.)

Cross-examined.—From the time I handed to the turnkey the articles taken from the prisoner, I have not seen them until to-day. Ortwein said his name was Eberhardt.

Officer Sam. Long, sworn—Am a detective. This carpet sack (shown) I got at Hollenbeck's store on Ohio street, in Allegheny, on Friday night about eleven o'clock. In the pocket of the vest, which was in the carpet sack, I found some papers on which I put a mark. These are the papers (shown). One of them reads: "Ortwein, Homestead." The other pocket book, a pair of sleeve buttons, a collar button and breast pin. (All shown and identified by the witness.)

Cross-examined.—From the time I handed to the turnkey the articles taken from the prisoner, I have not seen them until to-day. Ortwein said his name was Eberhardt.

Officer Sam. Long, sworn—Am a detective. This carpet sack (shown) I got at Hollenbeck's store on Ohio street, in Allegheny, on Friday night about eleven o'clock. In the pocket of the vest, which was in the carpet sack, I found some papers on which I put a mark. These are the papers (shown). One of them reads: "Ortwein, Homestead." The other pocket book, a pair of sleeve buttons, a collar button and breast pin. (All shown and identified by the witness.) I had the carpet sack and its contents in my possession until the Coroner sent for it.

Mr. Moore, one of the counsel for the prisoner, made application for the retention of a number of witnesses, whom the defense desired to make use of, which was granted, and Court then adjourned until a quarter past nine o'clock this morning.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following deeds were filed in the Recorder's office since our last report:

Sarah F. Livingston et al. to Challinor, Hogan & Co., May 9, 1874, lot corner of Washington and Joseph Street, Twenty-ninth ward, city, 24x100 feet. Price.....$2,000.

Modern Life Insurance and Improvement Trust Company to Mrs Emily Ontons, June 26, 1872, lots 75 and 76 in Company's plan on Reamer avenue, Robinson township, 100x173 feet. Price.....$1 000.

Morgan Keadie to Catharine Healey, April 11, 1874, lot on Second avenue, Twenty-third ward, City, 20x140 feet. Price.....$1,675.

Nathaniel Miller to Jas. F. Warner, October 17, 1873, three lots in West Tarentum 120 feet square. Price.....$577

Henrietta M. Shinn to Wm. Walton, June 2, 1874, lot in Ross township, corner of Evergreen avenue and Girty's Run Plank Road, 256x177 feet. Price.....$865.

John H Hare, Sheriff, to Stephen Woods, May 2, 1874 tract of land on Monongahela river, partly in Braddocks, containing 245¾ acres. Price.....$330.

John Herchenroether to Henry Stewart et al., November 1, 1872, one acre of land in Reserve township. Price.....$1,800.

Elizabeth Dilworth to John Walstrum, October 15, 1872, lot on Broadway and Brown avenue, Mansfield, 46x100 feet. Price.....$500

M. B Brown to Mrs. E. Clokey, August 6, 1870, same lot as above. Price.....$200

Dominic Hatfield to John Payton, June 5, 1874, 71 perches of land on Robinson's Run. Price.....$200

Alexander Patterson to Wm. A. Sipe, March 5, 1874, lot on Chartiers street, Fifth ward, Allegheny, 25x100 feet. Price.....$2,500

John King to John Weise May 28, 1874, lot on Forbes street, Fourteenth ward, city, 20x120 feet. Price.....$2,000

Joseph Keeling to John Bauer, June 11, 1874, lot in Baldwin township, 75x150 feet. Price.....$450

Mark Robb to John Robb, December 11, 1861, 116 acres and 24 perches in North Fayette township. Price.....$1,700

Mary Ann Bailey to Christopher Landerbaugh, March 2, 1868, lot on William street, Thirty-fourth ward, 25x120 feet. Price.....250

John W. Adams to Thos. Cassily, April 25, 1874, quit claim to lot on Franklin street, Sixth ward, Allegheny, 16x50¾ feet. Price.....$1

Same as above, quit claim to Walter Davison and Thos. Cassily. Price.....$1

R. E. Breed to David McKenney et al., lot on Carnegie avenue and Fifty fourth street, 80x191 feet. Price.....$2,000

C H Love to South Fayette School District, June 8, 1874, lot in South Fayette township, 200x212 feet. Price.....$600

Jas. N. Rea to John Warmbrod, September 1, 1873, lot 30 in Rea's plan Thirty-second ward. Price.....$1,275

Robert Keenan to John Finley, May 16, 1874, lot on Jefferson street, Second ward, Allegheny, 20x70 feet. Price.....$1,600

David D. Groves to John Finley, May 22, 1874, quit claim to lot on Southerly Side of Jefferson street, Second ward, Allegheny, 20x70 feet. Price.....$1

Prohibition County Convention.

The County Prohibition Convention to nominate Congressional and Legislative candidates, meets this morning at the Alliance rooms.

THE C. T. A. U. CONVENTION.

Proceedings Yesterday—Address by Bishop Domenec—The Street Display—A Creditable Turnout.

Yesterday morning the delegates of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of the State assembled at the Academy of Music in Convention, in response to a call previously issued. Previous to the convening at the Academy, the delegates, at half-past eight o'clock, gathered in St. Paul's Cathedral, on Grant street and Fifth avenue, where religious services of an impressive character were held, Revs. Fathers Reardon and Boyle officiating, and Rev. Boyle delivering an address. The delegates, after this, preceded by the Union Cornet Band, marched in a body to the Academy of Music, when, about ten o'clock, the proceedings were opened with prayer by the Right Rev. Bishop Domenec, Mr. Thos. Flynn, of Erie, having previously called the Convention to order. The Reverend gentleman, after the prayer, delivered an address to the delegates. He alluded to the great mission in which they were engaged. It was not a political one to make laws, but to advance the great cause of temperance, which has for its object not only the temporal but the eternal welfare of the human family.

THE ORIGIN OF TEMPERANCE.

"I regard," said the speaker, "God himself as the originator and author of this temperance cause. He has heard the prayer of many a broken heart, broken by the intemperance of the husband to whom she has pledged her love and has animated you here with the spirit which prompt you to act in opposition to intemperance, and I look upon this as God's particular work. And I will briefly enunciate the cause of intemperance and its remedy. It is brought about by original sin, and is its punishment. It is the soul's disease, a disease contagious, and no one is safe who breathes the vitiated atmosphere. But is there no remedy? Yes, God Himself came down from Heaven to be the skillful physician of this fearful disorder, and we are to follow His prescription. And it is this: 'Deny yourself and follow me.' This is it: 'Deny yourself and your reward shall be a hundred fold in increased happiness and respectability to you all.' In the course of my ministry I have frequently been presented with the pledge, and have signed it reluctantly. The pledge must be a matter of church, of God, and it has been the work of the highest prelates in the Catholic Church. And I say to you with as much emphasis as I can we hope to defy the power of the evils of intemperance. Appealing to you all as lovers of temperance, I say the good you wish to do will not be done by evil law but by your good example." [Applause.

A GOOD ADVICE.

The speaker continued: "Be faithful to your trust, and according to St. Chrysostom, 'though weak by nature you will be strong as a lion,' and you are here together to find the best means for accomplishing the good we desire, and to sacrifice self and selfish motives in all you may say and do to day, and such sacrifices will be agreeable to God as the sweet smoke of incense, and He will accord you his protection to the end." [Applause.]

The remarks of the Bishop, which were delivered in an impressive manner, were listened to with marked attention.

The thanks of the Convention were tendered to Rev. Domenec through Mr. Flynn, the President.

ADDRESS OF MR. FLYNN.

Mr. Flynn then took the floor and spoke in substance as follows: "As President of the State Union of Pennsylvania, it devolves upon me to address you, and I assure you it is a pleasure so to do, and will first give a brief account of what has already been done, and how this Union was formed. Two years and four months ago some temperance men of Luzerne county held a meeting of the friends of the good cause. The meeting took place at Scranton, Pa., on February 8, 1872, when seventeen societies were organized. Before a year forty societies were found and now we have ninety-seven." [Applause]. Those are encouraging facts. Certainly, as for myself I claim no honor or credit. I took the pledge thirty-five years ago in Ireland. I believe the true way to advance the good cause is to begin in the proper training of children—our boys and girls of eight or nine years of age. [Applause]. In this way alone can we successfully cope with their power of evil, and in its stretching forth of a helping hand to a fallen brother. I also say to you that Bishop we have the right man. [Applause] for his exalted position. And though the prostration of trade throughout the country has kept many delegates away to-day, we can feel encouraged that to-day my term of office with you, as President, expires, and though I regret this, yet I feel that younger and abler hands should be devoted to you and the cause, and I hereby tender my sincere thanks for the honor conferred by re-electing me once, and for continuing me in office for two years and four months, and now resign my office."

The speaker closed amid cries of applause.

"An ode of welcome" was then read by Mr. B. J. Kearney, in a masterly style.

TO THE CALL OF THE ROLL,

the following delegates answered to their names: F. J. O'Keefe and Jno. O. Keyser, St. Paul's Pittsburgh; Stephen McCluskey and C. Barr, St. Agnes, Pittsburgh; F. W. McBarron, St. Patrick's, Mahanoy Plane; P. F. May and James Nelson, St. Luke's, Mansfield; John H. Culyer, St. Bridget's, Pittsburgh; Rev. Father Maher, Titusville; G. Donnelly and B. P. Brady, St. Teresas, Philadelphia; J. Stafford, St. Andrews, Allegheny city; M. Landy and Rev. McFadden, St. Joseph's, Mahanoy city; M. Donahoe and Mary's church; James Kenney, Father Matthew's Blairsville; M. McMorris, Father Matthew's, Slack's Cot. fery; Thomas Mooney, Carbondale's, Pennsylvania; Rev. Father Boyle, St. Vincent's, Plymouth; W. E. Maloney, St. Patrick's, Carbon county; M. B. Bilogne, Kane City; H. Conaghan, St. Gabriel's, Hazelton; M. Carroll and John Welsh, Father Matthew's, Scranton; Rev. Father Healey, Father Matthew's, Erie; T. Healey, St. Andrews, Erie; W. J. Dick and John Boyle, St. Bridget's, Pittsburgh; W. C. Sheeds, St. Teresa's, Union City; L. P. McGrath and P. Gallagher, St. Paul's, Pittsburgh; Rev. Father McNimie and J. T. Smith, St. Malachi's, Philadelphia; Rev. T. Carroll, St. Joseph's, Oil City; Rev. E. A. Garvey, Williamsport; Rev. McFadden, Mahanoy City; Hon. M. Croghan, Father Matthew's, Kingston; Hon. M. Croghan, Father Matthew's, Kingston Hon. M. Croghan, Father Matthew's, Sugar Notch; Hon. M. Croghan, Father Matthew's, Wilkesbarre; J. Pope, St. Andrew's, T. A. B., Allegheny.

Mr. Flynn was compelled to call the roll, owing to the absence of the Secretary, but Mr. Maloney, of Luzerne county, was afterwards, on motion, chosen.

The Convention shortly after adjourned till the afternoon at two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at two o'clock, when the following telegram was read:

NEW YORK, June 16, 1874.

THOS. FLYNN, President, &c., Pittsburgh, Pa.:

Gallant Union of Pennsylvania! Receive for your one hundred societies the greeting of the Empire nation, whose cross you are, and of her four hundred societies bound to you by ties of faith, race, and feeling. The benedictions of priests, guidance of priests, determined fidelity of laymen, the good will of America and the boon of God combine in assuring to the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, perpetual amity and victory. Let us stand together, diffusing its principles, extending its organization and defending its interests. Several societies, with power to act and orders to report at once. They decided to receive the communications and that Mr. Flynn be recognized as the delegate from the two societies, which was so ordered. The Convention then adjourned.

In the evening, for the benefit of the Union, the play of the "Tipplers" was presented at the Academy of Music to a full house.

To-day will be briefly occupied. The election of officers will take place, and the Committee on Resolutions is expected to report. The Convention adjourns to-night.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schaunberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office at No. 164 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer Westphalia, at New York; steamer Kong Soerre, at New York; steamer Abyssinia, at New York; steamer Parthia, at Queenstown; Great Western, at Bristol.

SCHOOL LIFE CLOSED.

Leaving the College—The Farewell Services—"Commencement" at the Pennsylvania Female College—A Felicitous Close to a Successful Year.

Yesterday afternoon the twelve young ladies comprising the graduating class of the Pennsylvania Female College bid farewell to collegiate life. The exercises incidental to the occasion—such exercises being always interesting to friends as well as pupils—attracted a large assemblage to the college, located near Shady Side, and indicated the general interest felt in the success of the graduates, and the success of the college as well. The gathering was largely representative of the culture and wealth of our Presbyterian circles, and as an evidence of the character of the friends of the institution, augured well for its future success.

The college buildings are located beyond Shady Side, but distance did not seem to interfere with the attendance of visitors who gathered yesterday in numbers sufficient to fill the large college chapel, in which the exercises were held.

The east side of the chapel was taken up with a stage, upon which the graduates, the Faculty, and the Trustees of the college found accommodation, the center being occupied with a table upon which the elegant floral testimonials were deposited.

The exercises commenced about four o'clock, with an invocation by the Rev. Dr. Beatty, of the Shady Side Presbyterian Church. The Misses S. Locke and E. Stoughton then favored the audience with a well-executed piano duett, after which the regular programme was taken up in the order following:

Salutatory Essay—"Religion and Culture,".....
.....Miss Annie H. Shriver, Lebanon.
Essay—"Over the Hills and Far Away,".....
.....Miss Sallie H. Frazier, Allegheny.
Essay—"Literature, Historical and Formative,".....
.....Miss Annie M. Sherrett, East Pittsburgh.
Song—Miss Nettie Miller.
Essay—"Pantiles, Then and Now,".....
.....Miss Lue B. Studleton,